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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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The Daily Commercial

The Erie Senatorial District.

The primary election for Senator took place in Erie on Saturday—Senator Lowry having previously carried Crawford. The Erie *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says enough is not known to determine the result in that county. It says: "Enough is known, however, to say that the contest is close, the votes from the districts heard from favoring Mr. Lowry. The city decided against Mr. Lowry in three wards, and favored him in one."

George D. Davis, Jr., Burgess of Pithole, and a prominent banker in the oil region, has suddenly disappeared. Financial embarrassments are said, by some, to be the cause of his leaving. Others assert it to be a case of downright fraud. The *Record* asks for a suspension of judgment until further developments.

Bayard Taylor, in a recent letter to the New York *Tribune*, says: "Since I have come to Europe I have been constantly called upon, in France, Switzerland and Germany, to explain our present difficulty, and that while I have found a great many persons unfriendly to the permanence of the Union, no one has the courage to confess himself an admirer of Andrew Johnson."

The victim of the French Frigard affair, Sydonie de Folleville, who, well known in all public places in which the Parisian Anonymas exhibit their charms, for the magnificence of her hair, was in reality as bald as a coot, and the display which had brought so much grist to her mill for some years past was entirely, from root to point, the work of an *artiste en cheveux* to whom the unhappy girl entrusted the decoration of her head. So admirably was the wig adjusted that it was only when the doctors were called in to examine her decayed body that the imposture was discovered.

M. VICTOR MEUNIER has a curious article in the last number of *Cosmos*, upon the feasibility of making servants out of monkeys. The wild baboon of the woods, when freshly caught, would of course be untractable, and both by his disposition and his habits would be unqualified for becoming serviceable in household duties; but the monkeys of succeeding generations, brought up by hand in the soothing influences of civilization, would, he argues, be quite eligible for the position of housemaids and footmen. The long prehensile tails of certain kinds could be brought into use in various ways and their nimbleness is undisputed. We do not card to argue as to the correctness of the theory of M. Meunier, but we think housekeepers might be found who would favor it as an experiment worth trying. We might suggest, however, that if the monkeys were taken with human beings, the result would be more certain, more sudden, and more satisfactory.

NOWHERE out of India, we fancy, could a parallel be found for the voluntary torture submitted to by the Mandan Indians in their religious ceremony called O-kee-pa, as described, with illustrations, by Mr. George Catlin in his latest book. It was a religious performance in which the young men who wished to be graduated as warriors were hung up in the lodge of the medicine-men by the muscles of the neck or breast, great weights of shields and Buffalo skulls dangling from the muscles of their arms and legs, and then rotated till they fainted; the final trial being to run a miserable race till the dragging weights were detached from their lacerated wounds. Catlin witnessed this shocking ordeal in 1832 on the Upper Missouri. Mr. Schoolcraft doubted, but other travelers have corroborated, his account. Small-pox and disaster have since exterminated the tribe, and Mr. Catlin's narrative will probably cause little regret for their disappearance, although they are represented as friendly and hospitable, and could boast that they had never killed a white man. The history of superstition, however, would be incomplete without the revolting chapter we have already sketched.

THE Episcopal Conference to be held on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury is an exciting matter of interest in this country and England. The London *Times* of the 24th ult. says: "Several colonial bishops are at present in London, and the Cape mail brought the bishops of Grahamstown and the Orange Free State. The bishop of New Zealand is on his way to England. The bishop of Honolulu will be there in about a fortnight. It is expected that about eighty bishops will be present at the Pan-Anglican Synod which is to be held at Lambeth in September. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the inauguration sermon will be preached by a bishop of the United States of America, and Dr. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, has been selected for the purpose." This is a graceful compliment to the Episcopal Church in this country. The London papers are united in expressing the opinion that the selection of Bishop Whitehouse is most appropriate, as he was the only American Bishop present at Lambeth when the Pan-Anglican Conference was suggested, and greatly favored it. Bishop Whitehouse left in the steamer Union on the 5th inst. He is to be the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

America as a Model in England.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing concerning the Ecclesiastical Title Bill, says: "America is constantly referred to in the discussions about the prohibition of Roman Catholic titles. Mr. Hope Scott says triumphantly: 'In the United States of America you may make as many bishoprics as you like, and I believe that the more you make the better they are pleased,' an assertion which I decline to take *au pied de la lettre*. Some member of Parliament asked him: 'Are you aware that the United States are particularly jealous of all interference by European states?' 'Just so,' was the reply. 'But the Monroe doctrine does not, I believe, apply to the Pope.' We have been dosed with America now that we have adopted its democratic principles of legislation. I foresee that a time will have a party who, in controversies that are to come, will be constantly pointing with outstretched finger to the American republic. Up to last year the United States were used as a warning; clearly they are now going to be quoted as a model."

The "Curse of Agitation."

The Charleston *Courier* remarks in the course of an article on the change of commanders:

We have said that we did not like much of General Sickles's military legislation, still we believe he is a man of first class intellectual ability, and meant to do what was right. We must be excused therefore, if we do not consider his removal as a good *per se*. We know nothing whatever of General Canby; but suppose, upon his accession, he should revoke General Orders Nos. 10 and 18, and perhaps some paragraphs of 65; is it certain, therefore, that the people of the two Carolinas will thereby be the gainers? Much that has already been done may have to be done over again, and agitation at present our greatest curse, bids fair to be continued indefinitely.

Let us then learn wisdom from the past, and stand aloof from the present imbroglio. We firmly believe that *we have the best terms* that will ever be offered to us. Let nothing, therefore, lead us from the main work in hand. Let no side-issue divert our attention from the great task, now before us, viz: Our political regeneration. If we reject these terms, we have no reason whatever to look for anything but worse.

OHIO ITEMS.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Tiffin are cutting up their corn for fodder, as the grain cannot be matured. The central portion of the State is suffering more severely from the drouth than any other.

On Wednesday night last, a brakeman on the freight train going West, when a short distance below Coshocton, fell between two cars and was run over, crushing his right leg and arm so as to render amputation necessary.

The Cannel Coal mines, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, have passed into the hands of a gentleman from Kentucky, and preparations are now making for working them extensively.

Lead mines are being opened near East Plainfield, Coshocton county.

Another hero is added to the list of Ohio's great sons, who won honor in the war. The Sciota *Gazette* says that Gen. John A. Logan was born in that place. It says he is of Irish parentage, not at all related to Logan the celebrated chief of the Mingoes. It says that this report probably arose from the fact that one was born in Chillicothe, while the other is buried on Mount Logan, overlooking Chillicothe.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, is announced to address the citizens of Columbus this evening.

General Harriman, the Governor of New Hampshire, will speak one week in Ohio, commencing about the 25th inst.

A boy named Henry Schwartz was fatally stabbed by Jacob Renner, in Columbus, on Wednesday last.

Grape growers in the vicinity of Sandusky, and on the islands, state that there will be more than an average crop. The rot has almost entirely disappeared.

Samuel Koogler, of Taylorsville, Montgomery county, a native of Pennsylvania, died on the 4th inst., at an advanced age. He had been a resident of Montgomery county sixty years.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Rebels Dissatisfied With Amnesty Proclamation.

Too Many of the Excluded.

Lists of Registration Not to be Reopened

NO CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Large Sales of Land in Florida and Alabama.

COLORADO JEWETT IN THE CITY.

The Corrected Debt Statement

Reduction for August $18,253,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1867.

The Amnesty Proclamation

Is looked upon by the Southern men here as falling far short of their expectations. It appears that of the four hundred special applications for pardon on file in the Attorney General's office, but one came within the classes pardoned by to-day's proclamation. Of the class of Congressmen who left their seats here to join the rebellion, but one, Thomas S. Bocock, is pardoned in the entire Virginia delegation. Most of them have been heretofore specially pardoned. On the other hand the classes of Brigadier Generals and Governors of Southern States who are excluded from amnesty by the President, had heretofore been pardoned nearly to the full extent. The Governors of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Alabama and Georgia, have already been pardoned. Those who have been urging amnesty, therefore, do not feel as if their efforts with the President had fully succeeded.

Registration Lists Not to be Reopened.

The semi-authoritative statement of the *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, that it was unanimously decided in Cabinet on Friday that any one pardoned by the proclamation of to-day was restored to his civil rights as much as allowed register as a voter, has caused a wide-spread inquiry to-day in official quarters for an Executive order requiring the registration in the South to be opened to the alleged newly enfranchised class. At Grant's headquarters no intimation of such an order had been received, and on inquiry at the White House, it was learned that no such order is in course of preparation. While the Cabinet were of the opinion that a pardon conveyed the right to vote, it was not held that it could be enforced against a positive proposition in the reconstruction law. An Executive order, it is stated in the proper quarter, will not be issued, therefore, for the opening of the registration lists to the class enfranchised by to-day's manifesto.

The Cabinet Report.

There can be sifted, each day, from the Washington rumors and facts, the usual Cabinet paragraph. To-day it seems to be agreed that Senator Reverdy Johnson prefers to remain in the Senate to serving the same time as Secretary of State in the Cabinet. No changes have been filed at the White House or Treasury Department against Commissioner Rollins, and it is not true, therefore, in view of these facts, that the President has decided to suspend that officer.

Land Sales.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, show two hundred and eighty farms, comprising in the aggregate, 20,570 acres, to have been added to the productive force of the States of Alabama and Florida during the month of August last, as follows: Alabama—Located at the Huntsville office, 113 farms, comprising 8,752 acres. Florida located at the Tallahassee office 166 farms, comprising 11,762 acres. The land was taken under the act approved June 24, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in certain States of the South, and confines the entries to eighty acres each.

Colorado Jewett

Is again in town plying his vocation, addressing huge communications on political subjects to the President. He solicited a special interview to-day and was refused.

Personal.

Generals Butler and Banks are in town. Gen. B. E. Ice passed through the city to-day, on his way North. Secretary Browning has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and is again attending to the duties of his office.

But very few visitors were at the Executive mansion to-day, nearly all of whom had an interview with the President. General Steedman visited the Executive mansion this afternoon, but did not see the President.

Debt Statement.

Secretary McCulloch has issued to-day a corrected statement, which shows that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, has decreased in the last month $18,253,000 99, instead of less than six millions as shown in the erroneous statement. The corrected statement also shows that the debt has been reduced since the 1st of September, 1865, $64,906,206 38. If this rate of reduction could be kept up, the entire debt would be paid off by July 1, 1887.

WASHINGTON, September 9.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to-day was $82,754,210, and coin certificates $14,870,700; total $97,628,910. Amount of currency, $46,906,000.

INJUNCTION REMOVED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has to-day removed the injunction on the caveat from one hundred and ninety-four of the Missouri State bonds, twelve of the North Carolina bonds, and two of the Tennessee bonds some years ago abstracted from the Department of the Interior.

PATENTS.

Two hundred and thirty-four patents will be issued for the week ending on the 17th. Five hundred and sixty applications and eighty-eight caveats were filed in the Patent Office the past week.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The Postoffice Department is preparing full instructions as to the rates of foreign postage after January 1st.

DEFALCATION.

It appears the defalcation in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency is between $2,000 and $3,000. The money was taken from the fund assessed on National banks for the payment of Inspectors.

EIGHT THOUSAND PARDONS.

It is ascertained from official data that since April 15th, 1865, about eight thousand pardons have been granted by the President. These includes some of the rebel foreign ministers, agents, members of Confederate Cabinet, Governors of Southern States, and upwards of ninety Brigadier Generals, with a due proportion of rebel Major Generals.

Major Sitt, Chief of the Pardon Bureau, at the Attorney General's office, has had on file for the past two years about four hundred applications for pardon from persons who were engaged in the rebellion and not pardoned by the proclamation of May 29th, 1865. By the proclamation of Saturday about one hundred of these persons are pardoned, but the other three hundred come within the exceptions, and of course their cases, like others similarly situated, must be separately considered.

KEY WEST.

Fever Prevalent at Fort Jefferson—The Cuba Cable.

KEY WEST, September 7.—The fever is raging at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. The steamer Alliance has been sent here for doctors and nurses, by order of Major Andrews, District Commander, who left the Tortugas yesterday. The government has been telegraphed to send physicians. Some say the disease is yellow fever, others that it is the break-bone fever. The post doctors are all down sick.

The shore end of the Gulf Cable from Key West to Puenta Rosa has finally been laid, and communication between the United States and Cuba perfected.

Boston and Roxbury Consolidated.

BOSTON, September 9.—There was a light vote to-day on the question of annexing Roxbury to Boston, but it was carried by nearly four to one.

Registration in Virginia.

RICHMOND, September 9.—The official figures of registration in Virginia show a total of whites of 115,157, colored 102,490.

Arrival at Quebec.

QUEBEC, September 9.—The steamer Austrian, from Liverpool the 29th ult., has arrived.

THE GREAT RACE.

A Start Made at 6:20 A. M.

HAMILL LEADS AT THE START.

Brown Comes up and Passes Him.

Hamill Ahead at the Buoy.

Brown Runs Into and Smashes Jimmy's Boat.

Hamill Narrowly Escapes Drowning.

Race Decided in Favor of the Little Engine.

Brown Sustains His Reputation for Unfairness.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The Race Between Hamill and Myers.

The Four Oared Race at Springfield.

Before the Race.

Although no less than fifteen excursion steamers had turned their prows back towards New York on Saturday, Newburg still presented a gay and animated scene, and the interest in the great contest was not allowed to flag for a single moment. The excursionists only left to return again Monday morning, determined to see the sport at any and all hazards. Brown continued his training at Newburg, moving up and down in front of the city, and over the track, and exciting a large degree of interest among the spectators. Hamill did not appear, having returned to his training quarters at Cornwall, where he remained until Monday morning.

The First Announcement.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, we were enabled by bulletin to announce the great contest which took place between six and seven o'clock. The postponement from time to time had run the excitement up to fever heat, and for an hour before the result was announced, Fifth street in front of the COMMERCIAL office, was densely crowded by those who had congregated for the purpose of getting the earliest intelligence from the scene of contest. The news at length came, and on its being bulletined the excitement was greatly intensified. It was announced that Brown had fouled Hamill, and that the referee had decided the race in favor of the "Little Engine." This was the information which had come to us from a reliable source, but in another quarter a conflicting announcement was made to the effect that the decision on the question of foul has not been made, and the inference was that the whole matter still remained in doubt. Some looked upon this as a dodge to get bets or afford an opportunity to those who had gone their pile on Brown to save themselves by hedging. In another hour this counter announcement had been withdrawn, and another posted up, comporting with the first news as bulletined by the COMMERCIAL.

The Press Accounts.

The telegraphic accounts, as furnished to the evening papers, differ essentially from those which we give below. One account states that Hamill miscalculated his distance in turning the buoy, ran against the stake boat and capsized his shell, when Brown came upon him with a rush and almost cut his boat in two. Our special reporter says not a word about Hamill capsizing. It is not at all likely that a man of Brown's determination to win would have thrown the chance away, by fouling Hamill, if the latter had capsized. He would have given Jimmy a wide berth, and almost seen him drown rather than get within reach of him. That Jimmy's boat, the upsetting of Jimmy's boat was, no doubt, a pure invention of some of Brown's aiders and abetters, to relieve him of the disagreeable imputation of having attempted to win by resorting to foul play. It is fully disproved by the decision of the referee, and by later accounts.

How the News was Received.

When the news of the victory of Hamill became generally confirmed by private dispatches, the knots of excited men on the streets began to dissolve, the bets were declared off or the contestants, and the base conduct of Brown was denounced in the most unmeasured terms. It was asserted that he had "acted the dog," and that he was utterly destitute of that principle of fair play which characterized the honorable sporting man. The fact that he ran foul of Hamill excited no surprise. It was expected that he would foul him rather than be beaten. His conduct while here was freely canvassed, and it was with the most hearty expressions of satisfaction that the friends of Hamill learned that Brown's foul had fruitlessly appealed from the decision of the referee. This called very forcibly to mind a similar appeal on behalf of Hamill during the race in the city. Then Brown had the latter one for Brown, but he had to swallow it. The almost universal opinion is, that Brown is so utterly destitute of fair play as to warrant his being tabooed hereafter. On the other hand, the friends of Hamill feel prouder of him than ever before, and will back him to any extent in his future matches. If he had been dropped down on Fifth street yesterday forenoon, in front of our office, he would have received such an ovation as he never before enjoyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1867.

Between five and six thousand persons assembled this morning at Williamsburg to witness the race between Brown and Hamill, which had been postponed from Friday last, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. Both men were promptly on hand at six o'clock A. M. At six twenty both dashed away with an excellent send-off. Hamill took the lead, maintaining it for about a mile, when Brown put on a spirt and passed ahead a length or two. This, however, Hamill soon overcame, coming in at the stake-boat three lengths ahead. As they were turning the stake-boat, Brown ran into Hamill's boat with great violence, cutting the stern of the frail craft almost entirely off. Hamill ceased pulling, and drew out, but Brown kept on over the course, making the time of forty-nine minutes and fifty-six seconds.

Hamill, on getting ashore, claimed a foul, and made a speech, in which he requested his friends to pay over no money that he had won in the race according to the agreements made between them. About an hour after the race, Mr. Stephen Roberts, Referee, also Stakeholder, awarded the race to Hamill. The ground upon which his decision is given, is that Brown ran into Hamill's boat, thereby preventing his free movements. The decision has created great excitement. The friends of Hamill are jubilant over the result, but Brown backers talk of appealing from the decision. All bets, however, must go with the stakes. There is great apprehension of a riot. E.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Monday morning opened gloomy, and at the time appointed for the race to take place, at six o'clock, the water was not exactly as smooth as could be desired. In order not to disappoint the thousands of spectators who had repaired to the scene by steamboat and rail, during Sunday night the principals mutually agreed to pull it off, as they were sick and tired of continued delays, and desired to have it over as soon as possible, that Brown might get to Springfield by Wednesday, and Hamill in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., when he pulls with Myers. Accordingly, preparations were made for the long deferred struggle.

Messrs. Munn, Crogan and Bob Elliott were chosen judges, the referee being Stephen Roberts. In a few moments the men appeared in their sculls, and as they pulled towards the starting point, were vociferously cheered by their respective partizans. As they came into line their appearance was eagerly scanned and commented upon admiringly by the crowd. The betting was at first slightly in favor of Brown, though reports of Hamill having gained in flesh considerably since Friday, but when the start was made it was about even.

At precisely twenty minutes past six o'clock the word was given, and the crack of a pistol from a cannon, and amidst profound silence, the oars dipped the water simultaneously, and obedient to the call, the tiny crafts bounded away with the speed of the wind. Brown was noted for being a rapid starter, and this was no exception, for he quickly showed a few feet in advance, and propelling his boat by most vigorous strokes, which nearly filled it out of the water, he increased his lead several lengths ere one-third the distance had been accomplished. The friends of the Portlander were now jubilant, and offering large odds, while the Pittsburghers wavered not in their confidence, but took the offers quietly. Their faith in Jimmy was speedily rewarded, too, for in response to their encouraging cries Hamill, who had been saving himself, turned on the steam, and increasing the rapidity of his strokes, fast closed the gap, and to the great dismay of Brown and his friends Hamill darted by past him opposite the brewery. Slacking up a little, immediately after he was passed in turn by Brown, but he had the lead only momentarily when Jimmy again shot his prow in front and when the turning point was reached he was a short distance ahead. In turning Jimmy was at fault in his calculations and his boat was capsized, when Brown came upon him with a rush and striking Hamill's boat nearly cut it through, rendering it useless for the future.

Hamill was quickly removed from his unpleasant predicament, and Brown, amidst cries for him to return, went over the course, his time being given as forty minutes. Hamill claimed foul because Brown had run into and injured his boat, and the wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators.

After a long and stormy discussion between the judges, the referee decided that Hamill had won by Brown fouling him. The decision caused intense excitement, and threats of personal violence were used against the referee, but nothing serious has yet come of it.

The Feeling in New York.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The majority of the people have returned from Newburg. The public are satisfied with the decision of the referee, which was just. It is admitted that if the boats had not collided, Hamill must have won anyhow, and it is the general impression that Brown fouled him deliberately and by instructions of his backers, who knew that if Hamill led him at the buoy he was certain to beat him home in a fair race. Hamill was several lengths ahead at the stake boat, and the upset was caused by Brown running into him, and nearly carrying the stern of Jimmy's boat away. The time given by the different persons was from forty to forty-one fifty. Hamill was nearly drowned by Brown, who behaved in a very bad manner.

Results of the Contest.

This race has decided that Walter Brown is not and cannot become an honorable opponent. He cannot submit to a fair defeat. It has also decided that he lacks the physical endurance to compete successfully with Hamill, who will continue to wear his champion laurels until some more powerful and honorable competitor establishes his claims. Brown had everything his own way in this race—having the choice of time, place, amount, etc., and insisted against the earnest protestations of Hamill, in having but one stake-boat. Hamill was pertinacious in his efforts to have a buoy for each boat, so that he could turn free from all interference, and only yielded the point on the most positive assurances that he should have fair play. It is now apparent that Brown's purpose in insisting on but one stake-boat was, to hold the chance of fouling Hamill, in case he could not beat him fairly. The result indicates another fact —that the style of Hamill's rowing, known as the short, quick stroke, has decided merit in same relation to Hamill. Stephen C. Roberts, of New York, was previously chosen referee.

Brown and Hamill were both promptly in position, in good condition. At 6:20 the referee gave the signal to start, and the men went off in fine style, Hamill leading and having the outside of the course. This position was kept for nearly a mile, when Brown gained on him and passed him, making a gap of a length or two, which, however, was kept but a short distance, when Hamill again took the lead, keeping it to the stake-boat, which he reached in nineteen minutes, and where occurred the collision, claimed by both to have been caused by the fault of the other.

All accounts agree that when Hamill came abreast the stake-boat he was about three lengths ahead. Brown, however, was gaining upon him with lightning-like rapidity. Hamill was now making the turn of the stake-boat, with Brown on the inside, and on the instant the bow of the latter's boat went crashing through the cockle-shell in which the former was seated. Brown's boat struck Hamill's at nearly right angle, driving a hole through it about a foot abaft the cockpit. Brown quickly backed water, extricating his boat, and turning the stake-boat came on down the course, arriving at the Judge's boat at 7:56, making the five miles in forty minutes and fifty-six seconds.

Hamill was taken on board the stake-boat and came down to the city. As reports spread, a scene of intense excitement ensued, and the headquarters of the referee was besieged by an immense crowd.

Hamill appeared on the balcony of the United States Hotel, and calling the attention of the people said: "Friends, pay over no bets; I am all right."

The judges and referee repaired to a private parlor, and went into an examination of the evidence, Hamill's judges claiming the race on the plea that Brown intentionally fouled their man, while Brown's judges as vociferously claimed for a verdict, alleging that Hamill forced a collision by stopping in Brown's course.

The following extract from the evidence will show how differently the judges in the stake-boat looked at the affair: Elliott, Judge for Brown, said Hamill was ahead. He turned first, and was lying broadside to the track, apparently waiting for Brown to come up and foul him. Brown's boat struck Hamill's five feet from the stern, on the port side. Munn, Judge for Hamill, said Hamill was three lengths ahead; they were turning from east to west; when Hamill was turning Brown gave some tremendous pulls, which sent him into Hamill's boat before the latter could get out of the way. It was an evident foul on the part of Brown. Other witnesses were examined with the same result. How the year will respond depend upon whether they were Brown or Hamill men.

Mr. Roberts and the Judges then proceeded to the balcony and called attention to all that was about and declared that he about to speak, a voice at his side broke in with, "Gentlemen, as a friend of Mr. Brown, I say do not give up the money." (Cheers and groans.) "As a friend of Hamill." (Cheers and groans were given in response.)

When silence was again obtained, Mr. Roberts made the following announcement: "Gentlemen, having heard the testimony given by the judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of this race. As Mr. Hamill was ahead when I commenced to turn the stake-boat, he had by the rules of boat-racing the right to the track. Mr. Brown should have gone outside of him. Therefore I decide that Hamill won the race."

Loud cries of "Brown! Brown! Brown! A speech from Brown!" followed this announcement, but he did not respond, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

Brown's judges have put in an appeal from the decision, but to what higher authority they do not state.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1867.

WHISKY FRAUD.

Recently, about four hundred barrels of whisky were permitted to be withdrawn from a bonded warehouse in Brooklyn by Colgate & Callicott. Two hundred barrels, it was subsequently ascertained, were withdrawn upon worthless bonds, and the balance without bonds at all. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Callicott and his deputy, John Allen. The latter was taken, but the former is absent from city.

HARD SWEARING.

During the examination at the Tombs to-day of the case of Dan Noble, charged with complicity in the case of robbery of $200,000 worth of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilchrist swore John Kean, her present husband and then dead a number of years, whereupon Kean, to her great consternation, was produced by the defense.

ODD FELLOWS.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows opens on Monday next.

FORGERY.

It is reported that a Wall street bank has lost $75,000 by a forgery.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Five deaths from cholera are reported within a few days, three in one family. Cause, filthy premises.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer MARIA, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news was anticipated.

Clarence Burt, of New York, is selected as the poet at the dedication of Antietam Cemetery.

MASS MEETING OF SERVANT GIRLS.

The servant girls of Troy held a monster mass meeting on Saturday night, to protest against further demand for money for the Fenian cause. Resolutions were passed severely denouncing the manner in which the previous contributions were expended, and questioned the propriety of attempting to liberate Ireland by subjugating Canada.

REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO.

A letter from Havana says the revolution in Porto Rico is formidable. The soldiers are joining the people. The artillery have left their quarters in the Capitol and gone into the country. Shortly after the Governor, Don Julian Sanz, had blowed or fled, that a steamer is to be sent to New York to telegraph Gen. Prim, asking him to place himself at their head.

DEATH OF GEN. COOK.

Advices from Chili state that Gen. Cook, United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, died of disease contracted in Southern prisons during the rebellion. He was buried with military honors.

GEN. HOSEY.

Returned to Callao from Valparaiso, where he had been on a simple visit to Gen. Kilpatrick, and no diplomatic mission.

EARTHQUAKE.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the night of the 9th ult.

MURDER.

A private letter dated Barranquilla, August 30th, says, on the 15th inst. a party of armed men, sixty in number, came in a boat and murdered the Governor of this place, the balance of the authorities succeeding in making their escape.

CONSPIRACY IN PANAMA.

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Important Decision——Concealment of Goods with Intent to Defraud Creditors.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 9.—The *Herald* of this city says: Myers Marks, M. J. Marks, H. J. Marks and Jacobs were to-day convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county and imprisonment for secreting the goods of M. Marks for the purpose of defrauding H. B. Claflin & Co., and other New York creditors of M. Marks. The case was a highly important one, witnesses being in attendance from New Orleans and California. Numerous parties were interested in the result of the suit in different parts of the country.

The Election in Canada.

MONTREAL, September 9.—Hon. Mr. Dorion, leader of the French Rouge party, is one hundred votes behind in the first day's polling. The Ward brothers are declared themselves ready to accept it, whether they win or lose. It will thus be seen that the race on Wednesday is declared beat a result which cannot fail to be acceptable to all who take pleasure in aquatics. It is to be hoped that good weather and smooth water will grace the contestants on Wednesday next, so that it may be decided who are the champion oarsmen of the world.

THE LATEST.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The great boat race took place at Newburg this morning. The air was calm and the water smooth. Piers, houstons, shipping and every available point were crowded with men, women and children. A little before six o'clock the stake boat was set at a point two miles and a half up the river from a point off the Washington Iron Works, where the race began. Hamill occupied the judges' boat, the course thus lying for over a mile along the river front of the city. The preliminaries were completed by the selection of Henry Munn, of New Haven, and Charles Elliott, of Greenpoint, judges on the part of Brown, and R. C. Elliott, of Pittsburgh, and John Crogan, of New York, in the same relation to Hamill. Stephen C. Roberts, of New York, was previously chosen referee.

Brown and Hamill were both promptly in position, in good condition. At 6:20 the referee gave the signal to start, and the men went off in fine style, Hamill leading and having the outside of the course. This position was kept for nearly a mile, when Brown gained on him and passed him, making a gap of a length or two, which, however, was kept but a short distance, when Hamill again took the lead, keeping it to the stake-boat, which he reached in nineteen minutes, and where occurred the collision, claimed by both to have been caused by the fault of the other.

All accounts agree that when Hamill came abreast the stake-boat he was about three lengths ahead. Brown, however, was gaining upon him with lightning-like rapidity. Hamill was now making the turn of the stake-boat, with Brown on the inside, and on the instant the bow of the latter's boat went crashing through the cockle-shell in which the former was seated. Brown's boat struck Hamill's at nearly right angle, driving a hole through it about a foot abaft the cockpit. Brown quickly backed water, extricating his boat, and turning the stake-boat came on down the course, arriving at the Judge's boat at 7:56, making the five miles in forty minutes and fifty-six seconds.

Hamill was taken on board the stake-boat and came down to the city. As reports spread, a scene of intense excitement ensued, and the headquarters of the referee was besieged by an immense crowd.

Hamill appeared on the balcony of the United States Hotel, and calling the attention of the people said: "Friends, pay over no bets; I am all right."

The judges and referee repaired to a private parlor, and went into an examination of the evidence, Hamill's judges claiming the race on the plea that Brown intentionally fouled their man, while Brown's judges as vociferously claimed for a verdict, alleging that Hamill forced a collision by stopping in Brown's course.

The following extract from the evidence will show how differently the judges in the stake-boat looked at the affair: Elliott, Judge for Brown, said Hamill was ahead. He turned first, and was lying broadside to the track, apparently waiting for Brown to come up and foul him. Brown's boat struck Hamill's five feet from the stern, on the port side. Munn, Judge for Hamill, said Hamill was three lengths ahead; they were turning from east to west; when Hamill was turning Brown gave some tremendous pulls, which sent him into Hamill's boat before the latter could get out of the way. It was an evident foul on the part of Brown. Other witnesses were examined with the same result. How the year will respond depend upon whether they were Brown or Hamill men.

Mr. Roberts and the Judges then proceeded to the balcony and called attention to all that was about and declared that he about to speak, a voice at his side broke in with, "Gentlemen, as a friend of Mr. Brown, I say do not give up the money. As Mr. Hamill's friend." (Cheers and groans were given in response.)

When silence was again obtained, Mr. Roberts made the following announcement: "Gentlemen, having heard the testimony given by the judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of this race. As Mr. Hamill was ahead when I commenced to turn the stake-boat, he had by the rules of boat-racing the right to the track. Mr. Brown should have gone outside of him. Therefore I decide that Hamill won the race."

Loud cries of "Brown! Brown! Brown! A speech from Brown!" followed this announcement, but he did not respond, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

Brown's judges have put in an appeal from the decision, but to what higher authority they do not state.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1867.

WHISKY FRAUD.

Recently, about four hundred barrels of whisky were permitted to be withdrawn from a bonded warehouse in Brooklyn by Colgate & Callicott. Two hundred barrels, it was subsequently ascertained, were withdrawn upon worthless bonds, and the balance without bonds or labels at all. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Callicott and his deputy, John Allen. The latter was taken, but the former is absent from city.

HARD SWEARING.

During the examination at the Tombs to-day of the case of Dan Noble, charged with complicity in the case of robbery of $200,000 worth of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilchrist swore John Kean, her present husband and then dead a number of years, whereupon Kean, to her great consternation, was produced by the defense.

ODD FELLOWS.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows opens on Monday next.

FORGERY.

It is reported that a Wall street bank has lost $75,000 by a forgery.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Five deaths from cholera are reported within a few days, three in one family. Cause, filthy premises.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer MARIA, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news was anticipated.

Clarence Burt, of New York, is selected as the poet at the dedication of Antietam Cemetery.

MASS MEETING OF SERVANT GIRLS.

The servant girls of Troy held a monster mass meeting on Saturday night, to protest against further demand for money for the Fenian cause. Resolutions were passed severely denouncing the manner in which the previous contributions were expended, and questioned the propriety of attempting to liberate Ireland by subjugating Canada.

REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO.

A letter from Havana says the revolution in Porto Rico is formidable. The soldiers are joining the people. The artillery have left their quarters in the Capitol and gone into the country. Shortly after the Governor, Don Julian Sanz, had blowed or fled, that a steamer is to be sent to New York to telegraph Gen. Prim, asking him to place himself at their head.

DEATH OF GEN. COOK.

Advices from Chili state that Gen. Cook, United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, died of disease contracted in Southern prisons during the rebellion. He was buried with military honors.

GEN. HOSEY.

Returned to Callao from Valparaiso, where he had been on a simple visit to Gen. Kilpatrick, and no diplomatic mission.

EARTHQUAKE.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the night of the 9th ult.

MURDER.

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**Important Decision——Concealment

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 29.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and which was quoted at the head of the Republican now kept standing as a rebuke for any supposed paper, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it falls in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-first Senatorial District met in convention at Lewistown, on Friday last, and nominated as their candidates for the State Senate Col. JOHN H. ROBINSON, of Juniata county, and SAMUEL MCVITTY, Esq., of Huntingdon county, over Messrs. HALL and HAINES, the present Senators. The contest between Senator LEWIS M. HALL, the Speaker of the Senate, and Col. ROBINSON, which ended in the defeat of the former, had been earnest and protracted. Col. ROBINSON has an established reputation for bravery as a soldier and integrity as a civilian. Mr. MCVITTY is well and favorably known, and like his colleague, deserves the compliment conveyed in the nomination. Both are sound Republicans.

A GENTLEMAN who left Washington Saturday evening informs us that the supporters of the Government, in view of the course of the President and the influence which men as bad and reckless as himself have obtained over him, entertain grave apprehensions as to the immediate future. While crediting Mr. JOHNSON with a desperate willingness to do almost anything, true men have perfect confidence in Gen. GRANT, and rely on him in the dreadful emergency which there is too much reason to apprehend is close upon us. The rebels in and around Washington, we are assured, are jubilant. In Baltimore, under the title and form of the "State Guards," they are well armed and drill regularly, almost uniformly under officers who were in the rebel army. In this respect there is a striking resemblance to the state of things that existed early in 1861, when BUCHANAN's treason first began to develope itself.

THE good time, expected by the rebels in 1861, is now looked for as near at hand. The promised help of the Northern Democracy is now again offered. The pledge is to be redeemed. JERRY BLACK, the head of Pennsylvania Democracy, has taken the matter in hand. ANDREW JOHNSON is the instrument. His proclamation is the means. Congress and its reconstruction laws are ignored. Loyalty is at a discount in the Government, and Government bonds will sink with it. Rebels are jubilant, having lost nothing by their crimes but their slaves, and these they will get pay for, under the new regime—when it comes. But the will of the people stands in the way yet, and, while their reason, their conscience or their pockets have any influence on their action, there their will remains, fixed in opposition to the unscrupulous schemes of the Democracy and the rebels, with ANDREW JOHNSON at their head.

REPUDIATION THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

Whoever has paid attention to the gradual progress which Democratic presses and orators have made towards the naked proposition that our National Debt shall be repudiated, cannot doubt that it is the Central Idea in the Democratic Creed, as revised and expounded by PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and BLACK, SHARSWOOD & Co., of Pennsylvania—all champions of JOHNSON in his desperate endeavors to neutralize the results of the war. There is great reason why the people should be awakened to the peril which threatens the country from this source. It is no idle alarm. Repudiation springs naturally from opposition to loyal reconstruction. It is the next step in the path in which the Democratic party, with more than usual courage, is now treading. The portents are unmistakable, and receive some new and more alarming aspect every day. Pass the Government into the hands of the Democratic party, and practical repudiation will ensue. Reluctant as some may be to credit this, it is all too true. We ask, is repudiation worse than secession—worse than the peace-at-any price doctrine so openly proclaimed at the most critical period of the war? And does not repudiation proceed from the same men who were openly for secession at the beginning, and were for Southern independence to the end; and have they not the desperate President and the whole Democratic party at their backs now? So the case stands to-day. In the last number of the *Nation* is an able article on the subject, to the following extract from which we invite candid attention:

"Almost any male animal will fight, but it is only the cliff of the human race which, when the fighting is over, will sit down in the calm of peace and doggedly and industriously *pay*. Demagogues know this, of course, perfectly well, and count on it, so that, whether they have in the first instance advocated the war or not, they are pretty sure, when it is over, to advise people to repudiate.

"The leaders of the Democratic party have, perhaps, stronger reasons for urging repudiation than any other demagogues have ever had. In the first place, they violently opposed the war, and predicted steadily and persistently that the money borrowed for it would never be refunded. Therefore, they have the ordinary human interest in bringing about the fulfillment of their own prophecies. In the second place, they look on the public debt as a great instrument of national consolidation, and to consolidation they are violently opposed; and if they should succeed in breaking down the national credit at this juncture, they feel satisfied that the United States would never again be able to borrow on any great scale or for any great enterprise—certainly never to resist a new attempt at secession. Moreover, they are the friends of only one 'section,' and that is the South. To them New England is nothing, and New York is nothing, and the West is nothing; but for the South as a unit they have a real tenderness. Now, the South will probably feel the burden of the debt more than any other part of the country. To her it is not simply a debt, it is a penalty, and a very humiliating penalty—a moral as well as a physical burden. It is at once the sign and the memorial of her defeat. To get rid of the debt is therefore, the highest service the Democrats can render the South, and, perhaps, the only way they can hope to win back the Southern whites into the old alliance."

THE oath prescribed by the new amnesty is distinguished for its simplicity. It binds the returning rebel to just two things—to support the Constitution, and to support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. The first is easily done, so far as to meet a flexible interpretation of the Constitution, and the latter is unavoidable because the negroes would be too many for them, if they should try to do otherwise. All other laws made during the rebellion, or since, all fiscal regulations, all determinations with reference to the National debt, and all laws of Congress for the restoration of the seceded States on just grounds, are left as debatable matters, to be decided on after these "fourteen extensive clauses" are, under Mr. JOHNSON's generous indorsement, brought into working relations with their Democratic friends. How they will dispose of Government pledges and credits, it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell, provided they once got the power, to back their wishes. Mr. JOHNSON has indorsed the rebels, the Democrats indorse both. The coming elections must give Republican majorities that will defeat all the three, and save the country from the imminent danger with which a treacherous conspiracy threatens it.

AMNESTY AND PARDON TO REBELS.

A skirmish line of whereases precedes the formidable and truly sweeping force of the Proclamation. With the historical whereases we have no fault to find. Their number and their correctness and their array in front indicate shrewd strategy, designed to cover corrupt and dangerous conclusions. Such conclusions, therefore, follow in the Proclamation, and discriminating minds will not be prevented by the deploying of earlier and wiser proclamations before them from discovering their character. Those of the whereases which embody nothing but Mr. JOHNSON's opinions and special pleadings and demagogui*cal* slang with which all party papers have been filled from time immemorial, are, of course, open to grave objection. These general statements we shall endeavor to confirm by a particular though brief review, and so to demonstrate the utter destitution of moral force in the entire performance.

It is true that Congress, early in 1861, near the beginning of the insurrection, did issue the declaratory act setting forth its purposes in conducting the war. It is also true that Mr. LINCOLN did issue in 1863 and in 1864 proclamations offering amnesty to certain classes of insurgents. But these cases can, in no justifiable sense, be taken as precedents for the present action, nor can they be offered as arguments for it. The declaratory act and the two amnesty offers were strictly war measures to aid in suppressing the existing insurrection, and to induce rebels to return to their loyalty, and restore the authority of the United States. These designs are admitted in Mr. JOHNSON's present proclamation—whereas number two and three. But they were ineffectual. The insurrection was not suppressed, the amnesties offered were laughed at, and the work of treason and bloodshed went on. By what claim of logic, justice or common sense are these historical and unavailing endeavors of the Government forced into service as arguments for the present arbitrary and iniquitous proceeding? How can government acts designed to prevent or, like decisive battles, to terminate treason and war, be pleaded in behalf of the guilty traitors who, trampling on the offers of amnesty, persisted in their treason and war, long years afterwards, till they were disabled by the strong arm of power.

We come down now to Mr. JOHNSON's administration, and to his amnesty of May 29th, 1865. This was like Mr. LINCOLN's as to its design. As Mr. JOHNSON justly says in his present proclamation, it had "*the same objects*;" that is, the suppression of the rebellion, the return of the insurgents to their loyalty and the restoration of the authority of the middle States. In that proclamation "*fourteen extensive classes*" were excluded from the offer of amnesty. On what grounds are nearly all of these embraced in the amnesty of yesterday? By common consent their disposition to become good citizens is less apparent now than it was then, in the despondency of recent defeat. And besides, on the principles and the logic of this proclamation those who are now excepted might as well be included as those who are embraced in it, and would be, probably, but for the sake of little and a transient show of respect for the judgment of the loyal people. As it stands, it shows a large advance toward a total disregard of their will.

The opinions, platitudes, party and demagogue talk, embraced in the last two of the President's whereases, are entitled to no more respect in a solemn Proclamation than they are accustomed to receive, as are spread out purposely in the newspapers that have been ringing with them, in favor of the rebellion ever since the rebellion began. They show how deeply the rebels themselves and those who favored them, have been concerned in the suggestion and construction of this bad Proclamation. They also demonstrate more clearly than any previous action of Mr. JOHNSON, how completely he is in their hands, and how recreant he has become not merely to the party that elected him, but—which is more important—to the decisions of the war and to the best interests of the country.

The cable dispatch concerning the diplomatic correspondence between England and the United States in regard to the Alabama claims seems, looking at it in the best light, to be very incomplete and unsatisfactory. It is to be observed among other points, that nothing is said of the question of the hasty recognition of rebel belligerency, as to which it is known Mr. Seward was especially strenuous. The following from the Pall Mall Gazette of the 19th ult. contains rather more information on this important topic:

"If apparently authentic advices from Washington are to be credited, the recent correspondence between the representatives of the English and United States governments will be, if ever published, curious reading. This correspondence does not seem to have been carried on in a severely formal way, and it is possible that there was a preliminary agreement that it should not be published, at least in full. However, there is substantial reason to believe that after failing to induce the English government to permit the recognition of the South as a belligerent to be associated with the Alabama claims in arbitration, Mr. Seward made a strenuous effort to secure some considerable portion of the British possessions in America in connection with an adjustment of those claims. This second project of the American Secretary has also failed, and the English Minister is, we believe, yet without a plain response to his original offer to submit the Alabama claims."

Whatever may be thought of what is said here concerning Mr. Seward's ambitious projects for the acquisition of territory, it may well be doubted whether he has allowed them to appear very clearly in black and white. The hint given by the Pall Mall *Gazette*, that only a portion of the correspondence will be at present made public, is, we think, worth considering.

THE *Nation* says "It is now no secret that Chief Justice Chase is the favorite candidate of the Radicals for the Presidency." It would be more satisfactory had the *Nation* made known by what process it arrived at this conclusion. Would it not have been more correct had it spoken of what it denominates as "no secret" as really so much of a one that few know it? The *Nation* adds, suggestively:

"We have no doubt that most thoroughful men will agree with us when we say that an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the chief Justice to hold, at any period of his career in office, any office, or holding any office in government, would be a useful amendment. We have seen with regret all the good Chief Justice Chase has done by his politics, and this is also within a year in which he has been very nearly bought by the manner in which it has been necessary to treat the border States. It is, moreover, too, that the mental constitution which makes the holder of such a position as the Chief-Justiceship of the United States—we know of no other equal to it in the world—long for one which an Andrew Johnson can win and his is singular and rare, and will long continue to be so."

BURNING SPRINGS OIL REGION.—A correspondent writing from the Burning Springs, Va., oil field, estimates the daily production of petroleum at 495 barrels. There is held on the river awaiting shipment about 22,000 barrels of oil, much the greater portion of which will find a market in this city. Several new strikes are reported, and development of territory continues.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have broken ground for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio river at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

FOURTEEN out of twenty-six convicts who recently escaped from the West Virginia Penitentiary have been recaptured and returned to their old quarters.

MR. CRAWSHAY, the late iron-master millionaire, went into his garden one day, and pointing to a row of gooseberry trees, abruptly told the gardner to take them all up and stick the branches into the earth, having the roots turn upwards. "They don't seem to grow as they ara," he remarked, "so I'll try my plan." Mr. Crawshay then turned away abruptly, whilst the gardner, without making any reply, immediately set to work. In a few hours the job was completed, and upon Mr. Crawshay returning and finding that his commands had been obeyed, he observed—"That's all right; now go back again. I only did it to try yez you'll do. I believe I've got a sensible fellow at last."

THE Turkish Sultan, on his recent visit to England, astonished the English people with his liberal views on Christianity. The English Primate, in a speech lately made at Maidstone, said: "You all know the Sultan has been here lately, the enemy, or supposed enemy, of Christianity. I was informed by the Prince of Wales, a few days ago, that, in addition to an allowance which he will in future not, he intends to grant to the Sultan's children a handsome annuity. We have in the English Minister is, we believe, yet without a plain response to his original offer to submit the Alabama claims. Christian subjects, but I will protect Christianity. I think that a most remarkable answer."

The English and Abyssinia.

The English Government in a war with the Abyssinians, should they not relinquish their purpose, will have somewhat the same sort of a business on its hands, that we have with the remote western Indians. Like our enemy, theirs is a great way off, hard to catch when they get him, and hard to beat when they get a chance to fight him. All this tends, as we are learning in our case, to increase enormously the current expenses of the war, and also greatly to protract it. The country can be reached by an English force only by sea, and that only after a very long voyage. The coast along the Red sea, and for many miles back, is a sandy and scarcely peopled desert. The population, supposed to be over three million in number, occupy the interior high and rough table lands. Civil war is chronic among them and has been for a century, and of course they are expert, at least, in the art of evasive strategy, like our Indians. Added to this, they have the protection, against strangers, of a hot and unhealthy climate, the entire country lying in the tropics.

The combination of obstacles—the voyage, the barricade of deserts, the heat, the unhealthiness, the difficulties of inland transportation, the wildness of the peopled country when reached, and the warlike habits of the people—will make it a costly, perilous and uncertain expedition. The Government has, however, undertaken it. It may be that the recent intelligence of the escape or release of the captive Englishmen, about whom the difficulty was commenced, may afford available grounds for relinquishing the enterprise. It was with reluctance, and only after strong pressure from popular will, that the Government resolved to chastise the natives and release their imprisoned and maltreated captives, and it will not be slow to avail itself of an adequate pretext for abandoning the enterprise which is attended with so many and such serious difficulties. Our own unavailing and costly operations against the Indians might, perhaps, be advantageously submitted to the influence of a sober, second thought, with hopes of a similar result.

The Cholera in Rome.

The cholera came to Rome with signs and wonders that would have delighted a Pliny or Herodotus, and which modern archers of the long bow detail with no inconsiderable unction. The citizens and strangers in Rome, it seems, were imprudent and defiant. They sat out of doors late into the miasmatic night. They drank and they feasted. They ate immoderately of watermelons and unwholesome fruits. They laughed at the cholera; they ate what they called "cholera pie," and they challenged the destroyer in every way. "True is it," says a devout correspondent, "that Providence will not tolerate his commitments to be striven with." And, sure enough, one day the atmosphere took on a chill, and before sunset a thick black cloud came up from the sea, giving out a stench as of putrid insects, and settling over the jovial but doomed Sodoma, dissolved there. Within forty-eight hours two hundred and fifty corpses told that the cholera had arrived, and multitudes were groaning with cramps or turning bilie in colapse. For two days the pestilence raged and then departed as suddenly as it came. Wise men lay it to the black and offensive odorous cloud, which they say came from the swamps of Sardinia, where clouds of locusts perished not long since.

Fall of Rain in August.

Mr. Weatherhead's meterological record at Springfield, Mass., shows that rain fell on eleven days in August, the whole amount being 10.15 inches, which is a larger quantity than has fallen in any one month since August, 1850, when the fall was 11.72 inches. In August, 1866, the fall was only 2.85 inches. The whole amount of rain and melted snow which has fallen for the first eight months of this year is 38.36 inches, which is the most for the same months since 1850, the wettest year for the last twenty, and a year when the rainfall of those eight months reached the extraordinary height of 39.72 inches. During the same months in 1865, the amount was 25.83 inches, as much as falls sometimes in an entire year.

PERSONAL.

—John G. Saxe says: Powers, who is the oldest, and in his (Saxe's) estimation, the ablest of American artists at Florence, is the busiest and happiest of men." He has been absent from his native land for thirty years, and will probably never return, though he regards it with the warmest affection. He has many children, several of whom are married and settled in Italy.

—One of the most extraordinary charges of literary or artistic fraud ever made is now under discussion in England. Sir Charles Barry, as everybody knows, was the architect of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. He was knighted for his services, and made fame and fortune out of them, and is now dead. Now come the sons of Mr. Pugin, perhaps in his day, the first architect in the world, and offer to prove from their father's journal, and other documents, that their father drew the designs for the building for Sir Charles for the small sum of £400, while Sir Charles took all the credit of it before the world.

—Mr. Dickens is preceded in his visit to this country by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, whose sympathies during the late rebellion were not, perhaps, different from those of the author of "Martin Chuzzlewit," nor—which is the real grievance—from those of the leading men of letters in England, of whom, from Carlyle to the Poet Laureate, we had a right to expect better things. Mr. Kingsley's connection with the Eyre defense in Jamaica drawback to one holding him in the highest esteem; but that is properly a home affair, and here he will scarcely be reminded of his admiration of Jefferson Davis.

—The Princess of Wales, they say, will never recover from the stiffness of her knee. The Prince is also very stiff-necked.

—As the trial of General Cole approaches, considerable interest is being manifested at Albany. General Cole is offered the services of many eminent counsel, among whom are Sanford E. Church, General Nye and General Butler, on whose staff Cole formerly served. The criminal lawyer, W. I. Hadley, will probably defend Cole, however, as he has established himself is occupying comfortable quarters in the jail, and spends his time in reading and writing.

—One who heard Dickens read the first time in public—the place being the English town of Peterborough—says: It was "Christmas Carol" that Mr. Dickens read; the night was Christmas Eve. As the clock struck the appointed hour, a red-festival face, unrelieved by the heavy moustache which the novelist has since assumed, a broad, high forehead, and a perfectly Micawber-like expanse of shirt-collar and front appeared above the red baize box, and a full, sonorous voice rang out the words "*Marley was dead: to begin with,*" then paused, as if to take in the character of the audience. No need of further hesitation. The voice held all spellbound. In depth of quiet feeling when the ghost of past Christmases led the dreamer to the long-forgotten scenes of his boyhood—its embodiment of purity found nature's own old ring. Eyes and lips were twinkling in the dance—its tearful suggestiveness when the spirit of Christmases to come pointed to the nettle-grown, neglected grave of the unloved man—its exquisite pathos by the death-bed of Tiny Tim, dwelt yet in memory like a long-known tune.

—Young Madame Grivara, who was convicted on the 15th of August, at Melun, of having assassinated Madame Mertens, a rich old demirep, in the forest of Fontainbleau, was, four or five years ago, the leading belle of the *demi monde* of Brussels, and refused the brilliant proposals of marriage which an infatuated Russian nobleman made to her. She fainted in the court room on hearing the presiding judge pronounce her doom—hard labor for life. After being convicted back to her cell she sent for the Inspector of the prison, and inquired what fate was in store for her. The officer told her that she would be confined for three years in a solitary cell in one of the Mazas dungeons, and then be transported beyond the seas to New Caledonia. If she conducted herself to the satisfaction of the prison authorities, she would, perhaps, be granted permission to go to Cayenne, on condition of marrying one of the convicts there. On hearing this, the unfortunate woman burst into loud lamentations, and exclaimed again and again that death would be preferable to such a lot.

—The Empress Eugenie cannot reconcile her ancient differences with M. Fould, the well known finance minister of her imperial lord. The trouble began when the Empress first commenced giving those lavish *fetes*, of which all the world has heard, and reached their climax at the death of her sister, the Duchess D'Albe. Eugenie contended that Fould had interred her sister like a pauper. Fould contended that France had no right to bury the Montijo family in any way, but that the Duchess had been interred like a lady nevertheless. "She ought not to have been buried merely like a lady," returned Eugenie, "but like the sister of the Empress of France."

—The Duke of Hamilton, who is regarded as living a wild life in Paris, is not yet nineteen. He is an elegant looking boy, with fresh peaches and cream sort of complexion, and what was formerly considered a great drawback on his good looks, but is now his chief beauty—red hair. Until the death of his father, some three years ago, he bore the title of the Marquis of Douglas. His mother, the Duchess, was the Princess Marie of Baden, and a cousin of Louis Napoleon. The young Duke is a great pet with the French Emperor, and may often be seen occupying the Imperial *loges* at the different theaters in Paris. The Hamiltons are a Scotch family, and staunch Catholics.

—Rev. Isaac G. Bliss has succeeded in raising the sum of $58,386 for the new bible house at Constantinople. Of this sum, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and James Brown, Esq., of New York city, gave each $5,000. S. D. Warren, Esq., and six others of Boston, whose names we do not know, gave each $1000, and sixteen other gentlemen of that city gave each $500. The rest was in similar small sums from various quarters. The first amount fixed upon to be raised was $50,000, but it was afterwards thought best to increase this to $60,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The rent paying system is peculiar in China. The lessee pays the owner a capital large enough to pay the rent in its use or interest; at the end of the term the money is returned. At Tien-tsin a house containing six rooms and a court may be rented in this way by paying down a capital of one hundred dollars.

There are more houses and stores to let in Brooklyn, at present, than has been known in three years; so a reliable real estate agent assures me. On every block in Fulton street, there are one or two stores to let, and the same state of things is visible in Myrtle avenue, Atlantic street, and all the other great thoroughfares.

The people of Jamaica are anxious to have the West Indian cable extended to their island. It is also proposed to lay a cable from Cuba to Aspinwall, which would bring Central America within two days of Europe, Valparaiso within eighteen, and New Zealand within twenty-seven days.

The number of emigrants which arrived at Castle Garden for the week ending Wednesday, September 4, was 5,892. For the month of August the number was 20,855. During the year ending September 1, the number was 171,962, against 170,099 for the year ending September 1, 1866, showing a gain of 1,863 for the present year.

The Empress Charlotte.

It is with much satisfaction that we hear that the unfortunate ex-Empress of Mexico has been placed under the care of that very able and distinguished physician, Dr. Bulkens. The accounts, which, from time to time, have been published in the newspapers, and the private reports which have reached individuals, though fragmentary and incomplete, have conveyed enough information about the treatment to which the Empress was submitted at Miramar to arouse the greatest uneasiness in the minds of English allenist physicians. Solitude, silence, and gloom of every kind seemed to have been her surroundings; while there was too much reason to believe that an absolute system of court etiquette was permitted to interfere with those vigorous measures which must be taken with the melancholic insane in order to insure their being properly supported with the sustaining nutriment that is indispensable for the preservation of the exhausted and nervous system. The fact that a priest was one of the guardians appointed to regulate the control of the unhappy patient was ominously suggestive of those dark days of lunacy treatment which in this country are happily now only a tradition of the past—days when it was thought much more important for the attendants of the insane to have rigid theological and metaphysical views about the nature of the mind, than to have any special knowledge of bodily diseases. In Dr. Bulkens we are certain that the Empress will find a medical man whose system is the very reverse of all this. Pure fresh air, pleasant converse with friends, and other modes of employing time and, a generous nutrition, kindly but firmly enforced, are among the remedies which we may be sure the illustrious patient will now receive.—*Lancet.*

From Mexico.

The news from Mexico is to July 20. President Juarez has completed the formation of his new Cabinet. The whole country has been laid off into military districts, to which Regules, Diaz, Escobedo, Corona and Alvarez have been assigned in command. On the 15th of July the President was accorded an informal reception, which was rather an indifferent affair, the people being conspicuously wanting in the usual Mexican enthusiasm, for brilliant pageantries. A youth named Maximilian read a poem dedicated to Juarez, and a little girl named Carlotta presented him with a golden crown. Diaz had had almost a rupture with Juarez on the subject of the expected execution of fourteen more prisoners of war, and it was through his efforts that they were respited. Juarez is reported to have threatened Juarez with the forcible intervention of the army, unless the commands unless the sentences were suspended. Carlos Miramon has 2,000 men in the mountains, and recently shot ninety liberals in revenge for his brother's death.

In the course of excavations at the West Dock Works, Hull, England, the navvies have come upon a stratum of dark soil, in which a number of trees in a horizontal position were met with. They are oaks, and in excellent condition, and remarkably hard. Besides these interesting remains of a long past age, a large number of acorns and hazel nuts was found, and some oyster and mussel shells. The discovery is the more interesting to geologists, seeing that trees were found at a depth of about nineteen feet below the water line of the river.

A New York letter of Friday says: The dry goods auctions at Conlin's drew well. A leading house had an attractive sale of hosiery and miscellaneous fabrics this morning. Men's woolen scarfs brought from 23 to 36 cents; ditto woolen comforts, 18 to 25 cents; ladies' merino vests, 60 to 70 cents; men's merino drawers, 52 cents; ditto fancy do. 62½ cents; ditto super merino ditto, 81 06; men's buck half gauntlets, 50 cents; men's super silk drawers, $2 00, and so on.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

It will cure a recent, and a radical cure for those pests of the human race in five days. Prepared by Dr. Geo. Markham, late Peterson's Ointment retired from business. Sold by druggists, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

GO TO FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Diamond and Market street,

For the finest assortment of LADIES' DRESSING COMBS and HAIR BRUSHES in the city, and

TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES, HAIR OILS, POMADES, PERFUMERY of all kinds, POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS,

A new supply of all kinds of

Toilet Articles,

Just received this day.

CONGRESS WATER, BLUE LICK, fresh from the springs. A large assortment of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of all kinds. Pure Sparkling Catawba, Still Catawba, California Wines, of all kinds.

Pure Old Grand Brandy, the genuine article.

The best Hennessy Brandy.

Bell's Old Rye Whisky.

Also, a very large supply of London Ales, Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ales, of all brands, Dublin Stout, Dublin Porter.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at

FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,

No. 81 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUGHT ADRIFT—ON THE ALLEGHENY River, Sunday, August 25th,

TWO BULK OIL BOATS,

One marked on end D. & G. They are now lying at Oil City, and will be delivered to any party who will merely notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

A. W. MADDOCK'S,

Ferryman at Girty's Run.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

Pure Cider Vinegar, from Economy.

Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar,

Perfectly pure, for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

A COUNTRY HOME AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, September 14th,

At 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, on the premises, will be sold Eight Acres of Ground, situate in the Borough of Belleview, on the New Brighton Turnpike, within six minutes' walk of Neville Station, on P. Ft. & C. R. R., and only 40 minutes' drive from Smithfield Bridge, Pittsburgh. Fairview Cottage House of seven rooms, having inside shutters; marble mantles in parlor, &c.; also, gothic stable and out-buildings complete; fruit of all kinds; grapes in abundance; the entrance, an avenue of fine school and cherry trees, immediately vicinity. Possession given immediately. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Parties desiring to view the premises can call on Mr. JOHN, train at Allegheny city, and return at 2 P. M. Further particulars by calling on

SMITH, DUFF, FULTON & CO.,

Auctioneers, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

A Frame two story Frame Dwelling with all the modern improvements, having eighteen rooms, situate in one of the finest locations in the city of Marietta, Ohio, overlooking the city and Ohio river. The house and grounds beautifully graded; a large amount of choice Shrubbery, Flowers and Forest Trees of from three to four years growth, all set out in some beautifully arranged and isolated large amount of cellar room, good well water, Stable, Barn, Coach House, &c., all in excellent order and condition. Should be sold to be appreciated. Also, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE with various improvements thereon. Also, a lot 90x190, a good building lot, and in the largest and best business part of Marietta. Furniture, Carpets, &c., ever offered for sale in this town. Terms—Cash for all personal property, and half cash, balance in one and two years with interest on Real Estate to be sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1867. STEPHEN NEWTON, Agent. Col JOHN P. JACKSON, Auctioneer, for S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 85 Smithfield street.

REMOVAL.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

Real Estate, Stock and Insurance Broker,

HAS REMOVED TO

146 Wood Street,

Board of Trade Rooms, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

An examination of Applicants for Schools in Wilkins Township, will be held in WILKINSBURG, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, AT 8½ O'CLOCK, A. M.

JOHN BLACK, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION

AT PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY, Sept. 24th,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th,

THURSDAY, Sept. 26th,

FRIDAY, Sept. 27th.

AN OFFICE IS OPEN AT

No. 10 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, unless in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For purpose of entering, the office will be open until 11 o'clock on the night of that day.

All pedigrees of stock must be handed into the office of the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The regulations will in all cases be closely adhered to. The Exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Noon.

Single admission 25 cents; membership One Dollar, with four admission tickets; life membership Ten Dollars; carriages, 4 horses and driver 75 cents; passengers 25 cents; single horse and rider 50 cents; amphitheater 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the awards for the Treasurer, but not before FRIDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Efficient police and guard, both for day and night, for the protection of all articles on exhibition, has been provided.

A. BOYD HAMILTON,

PRESIDENT.

A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

Office of the State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, September 2, 1867. d*

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL

WASHING COMPOUND,

An Entirely New Preparation.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our office and Salesroom,

NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.

GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.

THS

OVER 2,000,000 A MONTH.

THE DUPLEX COLLAR.

Licensed by Union Paper Collar Co., of N. Y.

This Collar is made of the best pure white linen stock, full-faced for the cravat, an exact imitation of Linen, water-proofed, and is entirely new in style, formed on a full curve line, and manufactured on new patented machinery, which imparts a beauty of form and finish possessed by no other Collar. Byron and Garrotte styles the WATER LINE COLLAR, a very heavy cloth, for Winter wear.

The NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR, plain—unequaled in whiteness, texture and strength.

THE DUPLEX CUFF.

600,000 PAIRS ORDERED WEEKLY.

This Cuff is made under the patent of the Ne Plus Ultra Collar Company, with the NEW BUTTON HOLE, patented June 19, 1866, used in no other Cuff, which enables the wearer to button the Cuff the first instantly, without tearing or injuring the Cuff or Button hole. Every pair is warranted to fit them, water-proofed. We also manufacture the "White Line" Cuff, which is equal in appearance with the Linen Cuff at first name NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR COMPANY, Holbrook, Webb & Wheeler and Agents—HEAN, BROWNSON & CO., 58 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

Wholesale Agents, 80 Wood street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TTHS

TO IRON MEN.

WANTED—A PARTNER ACQUAINTED WITH THE IRON BUSINESS, having capital, to manufacture Iron in Western Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny river, where there is an unlimited supply of the finest bed of bituminous coal in the world, and unsurpassed facilities for transportation by Railroad, cars, &c., running to the rivers daily, requiring a benefiting to the manufacturer, and the best market in the United States. For further information address, or call on,

WM. HECKLE,

No. 23 MILK STREET,

Boston, Mass.

TTHS

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER

This well known POWDER is put up in patent metallic hoops, and is therefore found to be much safer than wooden kegs, and having been in general use by the public and the United States Government for years, is the best recommendation as to its quality. Every description of SPORTING, BLASTING and MILITARY POWDER always on hand and for sale from Magazines at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,

Corner Water st. and Cherry alley.

HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.

W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.

eod

BRICK.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY

BRICK COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at the Yard, cor. Liberty and Fourth streets, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR

FAMILY FLOUR

From the New Crop Southern Wheat, which will be found superior to anything in the market.

J. S. LEGGETT & CO.,

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, Liberty street.

EUGENE LANGEN'S

PATENT SHELVING GRATES

And Smokeless Furnaces.

The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different construction of grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.

Address Postoffice Box No. 173, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. MEISSNER.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HIDES, LEATHER AND OIL,

No. 128 SECOND STREET, near Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARAWAY SEED.

200 LBS FOR SALE BY

B. A. FAHN

The Daily Commercial

STATE ITEMS.

Mrs. Henry Light, of Perry township, Jefferson county, was thrown from a horse on the 4th ult., and severely injured.

On the 30th ult., a very wild and ferocious wild cat was shot near New Bethlehem, Clarion county, by two gentlemen. It measured nearly four feet in length, and was twenty-two inches in height.

George Long, a brakesman on the Pennsylvania railroad, met with a singular accident a few days ago, which resulted in his death. While passing from the cars to the engine he was accidentally struck in the abdomen with a poker in the hands of the fireman, and injured so badly that he died in a short time.

An unfortunate accident occured in Wesleyville, Erie county, on Thursday evening. Two young ladies, Miss Lucia Austin and Miss Lauretta Johnson, who had been for a ride with a couple of gentlemen friends, were left alone in a buggy for a few minutes, when the horses suddenly took fright and ran away, smashing the buggy and throwing both the young ladies out. Miss Austin fell upon her head, receiving injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. Miss Johnson was severely bruised.

Michael Magee, of Rome township, Crawford county, was prostrated by paralysis while walking in a field on Saturday, and was not discovered until a late hour on Sunday morning. His recovery is considered doubtful.

A stabbing affray occurred on Bennehoff Run on Tuesday between W. P. King and William Ayers. No serious injury was sustained by either of the parties.

A little son of Alexander McClintock, of Franklin, Venango county, aged five years, was drowned on Thursday last.

On Monday night last, a sturgeon, measuring six feet four inches in length, and weighing one hundred and one pounds, was caught in Shuman's Basket, at Washington, Columbia county.

Jacob Kempinsky, of the firm of A. & J. Kempinsky, dry goods dealers at Petroleum Center, was arrested at Meadville, on Wednesday, charged with murder. The firm had recently shipped off their stock, and then decamped for parts unknown.

Last week a full set of arms, etc., was issued from the armory in Harrisburg, to a company of Zouaves recently organized in Gettysburg. A few days ago the arms were distributed to the members of the company in that place, when one of the Zouaves had a gun assigned him, which, upon examination, was found to be the same he had carried as a private of Co. G, 208th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late war for the Union. Upon the discharge of the Regiment, at the close of the war, he left his gun at Petersburg, Virginia. It now comes back to him refitted and renewed, but with the initials of his name cut on the stock, and retaining the same marks on the lock, which he had put on it while in camp, to identify it there.

Hiram Smethers, of Berwick, Columbia county, had his leg broken on Monday by being thrown from a buggy.

A man named Conrad Hoover, convicted of arson at the August term, and sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months, hung himself in his cell in the jail at Reading, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hoover was about 41 years old. An inquest was held over his body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Amos Boyer, of Salem township, Clarion county, was thrown from a wagon and almost instantly killed, on the 29th ult. A small boy was also thrown out at the same time, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

A Mr. Gormley, hotel keeper at Emlenton, Venango county, fell dead from his chair a few days since. His death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

A son of Samuel Shuler, of Harmon, Butler county, while playing in a machine shop, had his hand caught in the machinery, and so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary.

A pair of horses belonging to Mr. John Crawford, of Scrubgrass township, Venango county, were attacked by a swarm of bees, recently, and so badly stung that they both died.

A catamount was killed on Big Buffalo creek, Donegal township, Butler county, a few days since. It was of the pure, ferocious breed, measuring four feet in length, and weighing sixty pounds.

The steam saw mill at Beaver Center, Crawford county, owned by J. W. Wood, was burned to the ground about eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th. The fire is supposed to have caught in the saw dust.

During a sudden squall on Conneaut Lake, on the 5th inst., a sailboat containing James R. Freeland, Esq., of Evansburg, and four ladies, besides the man in charge of the boat, was upset, throwing the entire party into the water near the center of the lake. the boat immediately righted, and by great exertions the two gentlemen succeeded in rescuing the ladies, one or two of them making very narrow escapes from drowning.

On Tuesday last Miss Sarah Stewart, living with Mr. Olmes, in Gaysport, Blair county, burst a blood vessel and fell over dead whilst milking a cow.

Mr. Nathan Bartletts, of Birmingham, Blair county, was seriously injured, on Tuesday of last week, by being thrown from a carriage in the neighborhood of Tyrone.

The second annual fair of the Erie Driving Park Association will occur on Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th inst. $1,275 will be given in premiums. A comic feature in the races will be a dash for mules, the last in to get $25, each to be ridden by the owner of some other mule.

Mrs. Schneidle, a German lady, aged about sixty, was thrown from her horse on Sunday last. Her foot caught in the stirrup, and she was dragged a considerable distance. She had one leg broken, and was severely bruised.

During a thunderstorm on Friday, Mr. Thomas Barnett, foreman of the new elevator in Erie, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway have expended on buildings and other improvements in Meadville, the sum of $712,000. It has 600 employees living in Meadville, to whom it pays $40,000 per month. The disbursements of the company for repairs and supplies at Meadville amount to $150,000 per annum.

The friends of temperance are to hold a convention at Sharon, Mercer county, on the 20th inst. Four or five counties will be represented.

William Coxel, of Reading, had his foot badly crushed while trying to jump on a moving freight train on Friday evening.

A boy of fourteen years, named Michael Gerhard, was run over by a coal cart in Reading, on Saturday, and received severe internal injuries.

WESTERN NEWS.

A prize fight is arranged for the 25th of October, between Con. Orem and James Dwyer, for the championship of middle weights. The fight takes place fifteen miles from Virginia City.

General Dodge and General Rawlins, of General Grant's staff, were at Salt Lake on the 29th, and would return to the States within a week.

General Augur, at Fort Sanders, is arranging for quartering his troops during the winter. A number of barracks are being constructed at Omaha, and will be forwarded west by rail.

Sales of tobacco at Louisville for the year ending August 31, 34,884 hogsheads: during August 3,949 hogsheads. Aggregate $529,512. The current opinion of a very short crop, causes firmness and a steady advance.

Mike McCoole, the champion prize fighter, arrived at St. Louis Friday morning, and met with a distinguished ovation at the hands of his fellow citizens. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of people, and an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. J. S. Hay, of the *Evening Dispatch*, to which the champion briefly responded. A procession was then formed, with music, etc., which marched through the principal streets; great enthusiasm being displayed along the route, especially by the Hibernian friends of the pugilist. McCoole's friends and the people generally, here, are very indignant at the manner in which he has been treated by the managers of the prize fight excursion train, who give the withheld from him his share of the proceeds, amounting to $3,100. An explanation seems to be demanded. Before leaving Cincinnati for St. Louis, Mike McCoole had a quarrel with his two backers, Gallagher and Dunn. In settling with him they retained one thousand five hundred dollars as an offset to what they lost in backing McCoole against Coburn, four years ago. McCoole departed in a highly indignant frame of mind, and refuses to hold any further communication with his recent backers.

FURNITURE.

EVERY SET WARRANTED

Parlor, Bed-Room and Dining-Room

FURNITURE.

LEMON & WEISE,

118 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The best stock store in the city—the largest assortment of Furniture of every style and description, and the most reasonable price list. Call and examine.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers.

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a full assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

THE GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the efforts and envy of all its opponents and rivals. Furnished at No. 195 FIFTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,

cod 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate. Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Nervous Debility, &c.—As a sedative and invigorating medicine, these Pills have had an astonishing success in every part of the civilized globe. They are unaffected by climate, as their operations are the same in the torrid zone or the Arctic regions. They regulate the pulse and the action of the heart, brace and strengthen the relaxed nerves, give tone and energy to the general system, and by re-establishing a vigorous effort of the vital functions extinguish the elements of melancholy, depressed spirits, blues, vapors, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
H. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 10th, 1867, the beautiful and accomplished young actress

☞ MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,

Will appear in the celebrated drama of

VICTORINE, or I'LL SLEEP ON IT.

Victorine.....Miss Thompson.

To conclude with the glorious farce of the

TWO GREGORIES.

SATURDAY GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

FAIR.

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Intend holding their Second Annual Exhibition near Mt. Pleasant, September 17th, 18th and 19th.

D. L. RUFF, Secretary.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

62 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 56 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the Juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. It is invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, while the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Wealthy persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York. TuThs

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE.
CHAS. E. MAURICK.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD.

HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,

RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors

IN BOND AND FREE.

No. 218 Walnut St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

A SUPERB STOCK OF

FINE GOLD AND SOLID SILVER WATCHES,

All Warranted to Run and thoroughly Regulated at

The Low Price of $10 Each,

AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches, $200 to 1,000; 100 Magic Cased Gold Watches, $200 to 500; 100 Ladies' Watches, enabled, $100 to 300; 200 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches, $200 to 300; 200 Gold Hunting English Levers, $200 to 500; 200 Gold Hunting American Watches, $50 to 200; 500 Gold Hunting American Levers, $50 to 150; 500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, $75 to 200; 500 Gold Ladies' Watches, $75 to 250; 1,000 Gold Hunting and Open Face Miscellaneous Watches, all kinds, $50 to 100; 2,500 Hunting Silver Watches, $25 to 50; 5,000 Assorted Silver Watches, $10 to 25.

The above stock will be disposed of on the *popular one price plan*, giving every patron a fine gold or Solid Silver Watch for $10, without regard to value. We want to introduce them throughout the country. Sufficient stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Hoosiers are entitled to the articles named on their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth; and as no article is worth less than $10, nothing on any certificate. It will at once be seen that this is *no Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be patronized in a like by the most fastidious.*

A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents; five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents, of whom a liberal employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is legitimately conducted business, fully authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us. Address

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,

161 Broadway, New York.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER,
TYRONE WHITE LIME,
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY,
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES,
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick,

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST.

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND INSURANCE BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds,

MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

116 WOOD STREET,

d* (Board of Trade Rooms) Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BLAST

FURNACE AND FURNACE PROPERTY, situated in Armstrong county, on Mahoning creek, 1½ miles from Allegheny Valley R.R., containing 3,200 acres of land, more or less, with all the improvements, together with the Mines, Wagons, Horses, Ores, Coke, etc. Sale on the premises MONDAY, September 30th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms cash, or its equivalent.

MARY A. LAUGHLIN, P. B. LAUGHLIN,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, H. WOODSIDE,
Executors.

FOR SALE.

PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY.

The ENTERPRIZE PLANING MILL, situated corner Morris and Butler streets, on line of Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth ward, is offered for sale, together with all the Machinery contained therein, consisting of a WOODWORD PLANER, SURFACING MACHINES, CIRCULAR RIP, AND CROSS CUT AND TENON-CUT SAWS, and all kinds of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Also—Two valuable HORSES, suitable for Steam Fire Engine.

Also—Two WAGONS, one a large Box Wagon, and the other for hauling lumber.

Also—35,600 FEET POPLAR BOARDS AND PLANK.

2,260 FEET OAK,
5,294 FEET MAPLE,
3,780 FEET SYCAMORE,
5,854 FEET CLEAR PINE.

And a variety of other material.

To any party wishing to engage in the Planing Mill or Box business, a rare opportunity is offered. The Mill and Machinery are now first class and in perfect order. For terms apply to

THOMAS N. MILLER, Assignee,
cod Atlas Works, Morton st., Ninth ward.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

JAMES P. TANNER

NO. 56 WOOD STREET,

Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.

☞ An examination is requested.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggists and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams, Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

DRUGGISTS.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Patents, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books, also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

EICHNER, JOHNS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

175 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUGGISTS.

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS.

No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,

mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.

In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company. In this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders for either of the above Coals left at our Office, 56½ LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. f:28

JULIAN ALLEN,

ALL KINDS OF

HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.

75 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

DANL. F. DINAN,

Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET,

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

French Merinos,
Silk Warp Poplins,
Poplin Plaids and Stripes,
Wool Plaids, Shawls,
Table Linens,
Tickings, Checks,
Country Flannels,
Fine Flannels,
Jeans and Cassimeres,
Country Blankets,
Gray Blankets, Coverlets,
Cotton Batting,
New Bonnets, Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Balmoral Skirts,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Notions, &c., &c.

A WELL ASSORTED AND DESIRABLE STOCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

cod

CARPETS.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS.

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS

REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS

REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked

CHINA MATTING,

REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD

Heavy Reduction in

LACE CURTAINS,

AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.

WHITE CHECKED and FANCY

MATTINGS,

AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN

Ingrain and Common

CARPETS.

Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.

In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the

Dry Goods Line,

AND AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.

TICKINGS,

Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Checks, &c.

A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of

Barred Country Flannels.

PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.

SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

FALL DRY GOODS.

A COMPLETE STOCK,

NOW OPENING.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

THE LARGEST

Trimming & Notion House

IN THE WEST.

NEW GOODS,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY.
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.

☞ BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at

Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

Bead Gimps and Fringes,

A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,

We have just opened a superior lot of

LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.

THE "STAR SHIRT,"

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

SWORD'S

Self Tempering Steam Power

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the tempered, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 25 cents to **$1 10 per 1,000**, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent useful working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story,

Near the Union R. R. Depot,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

d*

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

Notice to the Consumers of the

Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron,

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. JESSOP & SONS, of *Sheffield, for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron*, which, in future will be stamped

Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

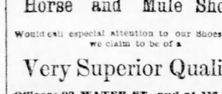
And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.

LUDVIG STAFFA.

Luefsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER AND EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.



DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,

Sheffield Cutlery Works,

SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears and Scissors of all kinds ground. Sold at the office of W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Orders receive prompt attention. 1f

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

CHIMNEYS,
BRIDGES,
FIRE BEDS,
ASH PANS,
STEAM PIPE,
SALT PANS,
IRON BRIDGES,

OIL STILLS,
OIL TANKS,
AGITATORS,
SETTLING PANS,
CONDENSERS,
PRISON DOORS,
GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL

FOUNDRY.

AND

PIPE WORKS.

Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.

Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.

SHOENBERGER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,

BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,

AND

PATENT HAMMERED

Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

Offices: 92 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.

DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT FORGES,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.

JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,

Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,

RAILROAD AXLES

LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,

Together with every description of SHAPE WORK. nov-ly

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGE

FULTON FOUNDRY.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 121 Wood street.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunnelling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Rotier and Plate iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bolt or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Hetherington's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja21-1y

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS,

PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.

Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
E. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

MANUFACTURERS.

STOVES,

GRATES AND RANGES.

BISSELL & CO.,

NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE

FOR COAL,

AND

BLACK OAK

FOR WOOD.

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS; and

BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED

DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,

Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Quility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday of talking by the hand our genial friend, Captain John H. Stewart, who is now on a brief business trip to this city.

THE O'NEILL-PITTOCK LIBEL CASES.—These cases were expected to come up in the Quarter Sessions yesterday, but for some reason or other were not reached. As the Keller murder case is fixed for this morning, the libel case will probably go over for several days.

FINAL COMMITMENT LODGED.—Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, yesterday lodged a commitment for trial against Blasius Rendall, charged with the murder of Louis Hetzell, by stabbing him with a pair of scissors. The case will probably be called to the attention of the Grand Jury to-day.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The members of the new fire organization in Allegheny city—the Ellsworth Hose Company No. 2—made their first appearance yesterday afternoon. About forty-five men, all fully equipped, paraded the principal streets of the two cities, headed by a brass band, and drawing their new and beautifully constructed hose carriage, which was gaily decorated with wreaths. The display was a very creditable one.

SAXONBURG HARVEST HOME.—The Harvest Home at Saxonburg will commence to-day. Through tickets will be issued by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Walker's Stage Line connects at Freeport with trains on that road, leaving Allegheny at 6:50 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.; returning arrive at 10:10 A. M.; and 6:05 P. M. A number of extra stages have been placed on the route, and persons attending the Home will be well accommodated.

WHO IS HE?—The Wheeling *Register* gives a humorous account of the "doings" of a young Pittsburgher, who claimed to belong to the reportorial staff of the *Chronicle*, and who paid that city a visit last week. He was placed under arrest, by way of a practical joke, but taking the matter in earnest escaped from the "officer," and made some of the tallest running ever witnessed "at the head of navigation." The name of the fleet young man is not given. Who is he?

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.—Those who are interested in this important link in our railroad connections will regret to learn that there is no immediate prospect of the completion of the line. Rumor has it that the parties who were expected to have completed the work at an early day, have again postponed the matter for another year. The estimate lately made of the cost for finishing that part of the road between Mansfield and Canonsburg, is said to foot up $600,000. We are not advised as to the cause of the postponement.

ACCIDENT IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday, the sides of the new sewer being built on Sarah street, East Birmingham, suddenly caved in, partially burying one of the workmen. When taken out it was found that his nose had been badly broken, and he also sustained several other slight injuries. While two workmen were engaged extricating the above man, another caving in occurred. The weight of the sand falling upon them, pinned the leg of one and the anxle of the other. The caving in was caused by the late rains.

Another New Smoking Car.

A few weeks ago we noticed the placing of a new smoking and baggage car on the Wall's Accommodation train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which Captain Kirkpatrick is conductor. Yesterday another and more improved one was added to Captain John Routh's train. The car was built under the superintendence of Mr. R. M. Ramsey, foreman of the car shops, and is creditable in its design and workmanship. The bed rests on the improved wooden truck of the company, with French's elliptic springs, the best now in use, and which are being applied to all the passenger cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This new car has one end assigned to baggage, under the care of Mr. John Hugo, and has more room for baggage than the car on the other train. The seats for passengers are arranged along the sides, are finely cushioned, and will seat forty-five persons conformably. The other officers of this train are Fred. Flade, engineer; Samuel McIntyre, fireman, and Messers James Clavey and B. F. Valentine, brakemen. The new accommodations for "smokers" will be duly appreciated by the patrons of the train.

Outrages near Wilkinsburg.

On Saturday night a series of outrages were perpetrated at Edgewood station, half a mile west of Wilkinsburg, which call for severe punishment. It seems that a party of roughs, who had been out in the direction of Swissvale, started for home between ten and eleven o'clock, full of bad whisky and evil motives. On reaching the residence of Dr. J. S. King, they entered his premises, tramped around his house and garden, and ended up by tearing down a portion of his fence. In passing Green's house, on the opposite side of the road, occupied by Mr. Anderson, they hurled a large stone at one of the upper windows, and came within an ace of sending it crashing through the glass. They next stopped in front of the residence of Mr. John Grazier, and after vainly endeavoring to tear down a portion of a new and expensive fence which he has recently erected, deliberately took a heavy stone and battered in the front palings. Not satisfied with this, they lifted his gate off the hinges and carried it a distance in front of Mr. Anderson's, throwing it down over a steep embankment near the line of Judge Hampton's property, and damaging it badly. The rowdies then visited Wilkinsburg, and wound up by an attack on the fence of Mr. Valentine. It is not known who the gnilty parties are, but no efforts should be spared to ferret them out and make them feel the penalty of the law. There is a party of young rowdies in this vicinity who have been setting the law at defiance, and it is high time that the authorities should make an example of some of them.

The Death of Hugh Stewart—Conclusion of the Inquest.

We have already reported the facts connected with the death of Hugh Stewart, a carpenter employed in tearing down and remodeling the old mill of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., at Girty's Run. The accident happened on Friday last. The inquest was concluded last evening, at the Mayor's office, in Allegheny, by Coroner Clawson. Messrs. John Heckert, G. W. Kirby, Wm. Galbreath and John B. McClure, who were employed on the building, were examined as witnesses, and testified to the nature of the accident. The men had been engaged in sawing off and removing the purlines, which supported the principal rafters. One end of a purline had been sawed through, and the weight had caused it to fall some ten inches at the sawed end. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Stewart, who was at the other end, attempted to cross over the severed timber, which was suspended at an elevation of over thirty-five feet. When he had walked along about six feet, it gave way, and he caught hold of the falling beam, and as soon as the end on which he stood got free from the mortise, his weight took it rapidly down as he went, crashing with it to the floor below. Both wrists were broken and his skull was frightfully fractured, causing death in a few minutes. It is a singular feature of this accident that the deceased had been in the habit of walking a twelve inch plank just for that purpose, and had no occasion whatever to risk his life in this reckless manner. He had also been warned not to attempt to walk the purlines. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

LARCENY OF MELONS.

Two young men named John Weaver and Thomas Aiken, the former residing at Woods' Run and the latter on Chartiers Creek, were before this Alderman yesterday, an information for larceny having been lodged against them by Harry Bruce. It appeared that on the night of the 22d inst. they broke into his premises two baskets of melons, and also destroyed a quantity of fruit, which he had prepared to bring to market the following morning. Deponent also states that on Friday night last two baskets of peaches were stolen from his garden, and he verily believes that the same parties also committed this theft. The accused were arrested and committed to jail in default of bail, for a hearing to-morrow. They subsequently procured bail and were released.

WIFE VS. HUSBAND.

Clara Gray appeared and instituted suit against her husband, James Gray, charging him with assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing, in default of two hundred dollars bail. The matter has since been subsequently amicably settled, and James was released from custody.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

John Seott, of this city, yesterday lodged complaint against one Wm. Mc——, charging him with assault and battery. The parties are employed at Graff's Shovel Factory, in Allegheny, and a dispute arose between them on the 5th inst., a quarrel ensued, which resulted, it is alleged, in Mcel taking the Scott by the throat, in the face, thereby knocking him down. The blow is said was attended. but little force was used by defendant. A man named Bonner was charged with committing an assault and battery upon John Kerr, by striking him on the mouth with his fist. The alleged offense occurred on the Federal plank road, Allegheny, on the 6th inst. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Mrs. Annie Chalfant made an information yesterday against Mary Sullivan, charging her with larceny as bailee of household goods to the value of one hundred and fourteen dollars. Deponent alleges that on the 1st of August she stored the goods in the defendant's house for safe keeping, and that when she called to get them a few days ago, the defendant had them in pawn, and refused to return them to her. A warrant for Mary's arrest was issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ABANDONMENT.

Mrs. India Olliney yesterday instituted suit against her husband, Silasli, Olliney, charging him with abandonment. Mrs. Olliney states that she was married to Silas about two years ago, and that for over a year past he has neglected and refused to provide for the support of herself and child. Silas was arrested, and in default of three hundred dollars bail was committed to jail for trial.

KNOCKED HIM DOWN.

James Miller was arrested, charged with committing an assault and battery on Daniel McGovern in knocking him down and otherwise abusing him. He was held to bail for trial.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULTED AND BEATEN.

Wm. Irwin was charged yesterday with committing an assault and battery upon Joseph Hartley, in striking him on the mouth with his fist. The alleged assault took place on Penn street. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

STRIKEY CASE.

Albert Satter charged Frederick Beckman, of the Ninth ward, with surety of the peace. The case was held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Andrew Dorley, who was committed to jail on Saturday on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, was released yesterday on bail.

County Executive Committee—Public Meetings.

The Republican Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday forenoon, at the office of Alderman Sutherland. Considerable business of a private nature was transacted. It was arranged to hold a grand mass meeting at the Monongahela House, on Thursday evening next, which will be addressed by Major Russell Errett, our candidate for State Senator, and others. Meetings were also appointed for Friday night, at the Market House in Birmingham, and at the School House in the Ninth ward. Good speakers will be in attendance. Let there be a large attendance. The campaign will be short—let it also be vigorous and effective.

The Outrages at the Grain Elevator.

The series of daring assaults and highway robberies lately perpetrated in the immediate vicinity of the grain elevator, demands that a special policeman be placed at that point. We hope Mayor McCarthy will give this matter his immediate attention. If he has not an officer to spare for that special duty, the police committee should authorize the employment of an additional member. All idlers should be kept away from that place, which is now one of the most dangerous in the city. It is a matter of surprise to many that the numerous assaults occurring here have not long ago called forth official action.

The Dry Goods Trade in Pittsburgh.

Many people will recommend you to their personal friends to make your purchases, and tell you that you can obtain the most advantageous bargains if you follow their advice. The reason of it is very obvious, and the buyer is almost invariably disappointed, both in price and the quality of the goods offered to him. A far safer and more satisfactory course to pursue is to seek out the best firms through a legitimate channel, and one of such we consider to be the COMMERCIAL, which is a recognized organ of the mercantile and business men, generally. In Pittsburgh. We certainly have no hesitation in recommending our readers to such business houses as we know to be first-class establishments, and where we are convinced that they can buy their goods at a decided advantage, and we regard this not only a duty on our part, whenever our advice is requested, but we esteem it a pleasure, also, and we regard, for instance, in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, the well-known house of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street, as being eminently a leading representative concern in that line of trade in this part of the country, and especially worthy of our notice. It is our wonder that in the construction of the firm of Barker & Co. occurred to our mind almost instinctively, for certainly its history furnishes the very best illustration of the superiority of the advantages of dealing with buyers, some of which we will particularize, first as to the expense of buying and selling, rent, clerk hire, etc., are always added to the invoice cost of goods, and thus being equal, it stands to reason that that house can sell the cheapest which divides the expense between the *wholesale and retail branches of the trade*, and exactly such a house as this is that of Messrs. Barker & Co. Now, here we may also observe one of the several advantages in favor of the patrons of this house, which are of material importance, especially, in times like the present. Another point from which we lay particular stress is, that such a house, combining the wholesale and retail trade, does of necessity always keep a better stock of goods—larger, more complete in assortments, etc.,—and it is an advantage which will not fail to be appreciated that here the buyer can be accommodated, not only *by the piece*, but in any pieces of goods, single *ultra patterns*, or "*dress lengths*," as our merchants technically term them: and this is done, of course, without putting the firm to any inconvenience or spoiling any piece of goods. No jobbing house can compete with the combined wholesale and retail house in this particular, and it is a fact that the frequent purchases by merchants of "dress lengths," has engaged Messrs. Barker & Co., and so it does all houses of a similar character, to perfectly understand what are the precise wants of the retail trade in the localities from which these merchants come, and such a house is always equally well posted in regard to the retail trade of the city in which it is located. That these are important advantages to the buyer and seller, we think, must be doubted for a moment by any one who pretends to a knowledge of the dry goods trade, and when we consider that the Messrs. Barker & Co., have added another important feature of importance, equal to all these, combined, the universal popularity of this house will surprise no one. We refer now to their Eastern purchasing house in Philadelphia, which is the senior member of the firm, who, believing that goods well bought are always half sold, is giving it the benefit of his rare experience, and personal attendance. Being ably assisted, and always in the right place at the right time, they do and will sell at the very lowest Eastern cash prices. To the buyer at retail we say, look to the advantages to which we have referred, before you the retail branch as well as the wholesale, and with the addition of the jobbers discount, which is sometimes as low as wholesale rates, they will sell at prices which frequently startle our community. This firm is making huge preparations for the fall opening, both for wholesale and retail. They commenced the season on Monday, and will keep throughout the season a full stock, crowding their mammoth establishment to its utmost limits. We are satisfied that we can render our friends no better service than in advising them all, merchants and retail buyers, to visit this establishment always before buying.

The New Theory for Diseases of the Air Passages.

A WORD FROM AN OLD SCHOOL PHYSICIAN AS TO ITS MERITS.

There are many systems of medicine by which we attempt to heal the human body and make it free of disease, ranging from the ellebore of the ancients to the Allopathy of Homeopathy. How far they have succeeded time has abundantly shown, by the number of their victims, as well as the number and nature of their cures.

In the cure of Pulmonary disease, Dr. Aborn has stepped out of the old beaten track, and adopted a system of treatment and natural, as to recommend itself to all who are suffering with catarrh and disease of the lungs, of a character defying cure by any of the old methods of treatment.

Although from childhood I have been raised and also went through a regular course and graduated as an Allopathist, yet a strict love of what is right and best, as well as personal benefit received by the new system of atomization teaches me to bear some testimony to its merits for the benefit of suffering humanity. A. FALCONER, M. D.,

Practical Apothecary, Lawrenceville.

A COUNTRY HOME AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, September 14th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold 3 acres of ground, situate in the borough of Belleview, on the New Brighton Turnpike, within six minutes walk of Neville Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R.R., and only 40 minutes drive from St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge. Improvements, all that could be desired. Terms easy. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

THE UNIVERSAL WASHING COMPOUND.—This is a new preparation which will speedily find its way into every family in the community because it possesses the rare merit of being and doing just what is claimed for it, viz: With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For fine paints it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily, and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing blankets, &c. We advise all to call and see it, or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our office and salesroom. No. 69 Fourth street, George R. Slater & Co.

MILLINERY GOODS—ELEGANT DISPLAY.—By referring to our advertising columns the reader will observe the regular fall advertisement of Messrs. Afeldfer & Co., of Market street, the well known experienced and popular dealers in millinery goods. We trust that all who are desirous of buying to advantage in this line will not fail to visit Afeldfer's before making any purchases elsewhere.

$50 Reward

If the Indian Herb Doctor, 196 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., fails to detect disease and locate its seat without asking his patient a question. Ye suffering, weak and afflicted, nature's garden has a balm for you.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife
With Nature, or the Laws of Life;
In honest trade we deal with men,
Nor poison nor mix to case their pain.

Our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides for these in woods and hills
The simple herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Called from their birth by healing power,
These shall speak in touching power,
Of change and health to those.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! Houses!—A Legal sale, Auction or Vendue, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, 20 building lots and one house at Jack's Run Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, three miles from town. Terms from 30 by 120 to 15 by 120 feet. Plans at the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. Also, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, the lot No. 22 Goodrich street, near Railroad Bridge, Allegheny, with a brick house of seven, and a frame, of four rooms. Also, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, the most valuable and desirable vacant lot on the North Common, Allegheny, situated 60 feet west of the Theological Seminary, measuring 60 feet on North Avenue, and 170 feet deep. Mr. Legeate Inquire and attend to these highly attractive sales.

Another Remarkable and Speedy Recovery.

The following additional testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Aborn's treatment has been handed us for publication:

I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat and chest and pain in the side, accompanied by a constant cough, for eighteen months. My friends believed this to be consumption, and acting upon the advice of one of them I applied to Dr. Aborn three weeks ago, and have been under his care. Constantly I grew better, and am to-day quite gradually health and vigor. The cure has been a remarkable one, and I take pleasure in recommending other sufferers to call at once upon Dr. Aborn. THOMAS S. SPEAKMAN,

Lock No. 1, Monongahela River.

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

To the Public.—I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost *entirely recovered* from every symptom from which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost entirely restored to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment. A. B. STEVENSON.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES, CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

☞Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1867.

The local money market presented considerable activity to-day, and there was an increased demand for loans. Discounts were more general, but rates are about the same which have ruled in our loan market for the past three months.

—Stocks were in more request, particularly bank shares, but prices remain so firm and high that transactions are comparatively few.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, September 7th:

	EXCHANGES.	BALANCES.
Sep. 2	$ 3,373,376 26	$ 85,491 66
Sep. 3	275,023 27	81,777 25
Sep. 4	2,108,034 39	84,183 45
Sep. 5	320,805 55	59,734 90
Sep. 6	231,497 87	32,713 90
Sep. 7	357,707 11	51,596 27
Totals	$ 1,786,472 08	$ 420,681 98

—The special advices from the New York market show that governments are off another fraction from the advance established early last week. The report of Messrs. McVay & Co. give the following quotations:

U. S. 6-20s, 1862	111
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	111
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107
December Compounds, 1864	112
August " 1865	106
1865	104
July " 1865	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	103

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	111
5-20s, 1862	111
1864	111
1865, May and November	107
1865, January and July	108
1867	107
10-40s	103
December Compounds, 1864	112
August " 1865	106
1865	104
July " 1865	102
1867	103
New 5-20s, 67	103

—The quotations at the Railway stock market from day to day show but slight variations, and there is very little in the sales except by the brokers who appear to be the only parties who give any attention to the general stock list. The following are the noon prices as received by J. de Bryan:

Michigan Southern	87
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	87
Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	97
Erie Railroad	46
Chicago & Northern Railroad, preferred	47

—Cycle subject. The receipts of cotton for a million, making a total of forty millions since the first of January, against fifty-four millions during the same time last year.

—The New York bank statement to-day, as compared with last week, shows an increase in loans of two and a half millions, an increase in specie of half a million, increase in deposits five millions, and increase in legal tenders of a million and a half.

—Belding, Keith & Co.'s London Circular, under date of August 24th, received at this office to-day, contains much that is interesting. We extract the following paragraphs:

The past week has been one of increasing plethora of bullion, and the continual purchases by the Government brokers, have imparted further strength to the British funds, which have closed this evening at the highest figure of the week. There has been a general absence of business, and the attendance of members has been slim. Prices on the whole, however, have been firmly maintained. The Stock Exchange is generally buoyant, and in several cases show a fresh improvement. We look upon this as a very satisfactory feature, as it indicates a return to confidence, and markets, which have long been unduly depressed and neglected, shunned, in fact, except by speculators. Some fresh attempts have been made to introduce Continental securities, but they are discountenanced. Colonial securities are mostly firm, the investment inquiry exceeding the supply of stock. Canadian Government bonds, 6's of 1877, are steadily rising. There is, however, a very limited demand for the following bonds, to some extent, arrested by the cessation of sales.

The Bank of England return is very cheerful. The trade in manufacturing goods has been exceedingly quiet, and, in the absence of speculation, the operations in the Bullion Market are reduced to a minimum. A better feeling consequently prevails in most markets. There continues a steady demand for the finer classes of wools. Scotch and Yorkshire yarns find a ready sale. The port of export buyers, but the prices offered are too low to be accepted by spinners. The general demand for the Continent continues brisk, the advance already noticed in Manchester goods still. The fine weather, however, has a favorable influence. The piece trade is quiet. There has of late been a little more doing for India, and the market closes firm. Cotton is in good immediate delivery. Only such goods as are actually in stock, or can be made quickly, are consecutively taken. Old orders for the American trade are running out. The corn trade is also quiet, and has been by no means active, and the favorable weather which has prevailed induces great caution on the part of buyers. The wheat crops generally are reported good. The hop fields have improved considerably, and the demand for hops, in consequence, is less active. There is a fair demand for good and choice descriptions of American tobacco, for home trade, at steady prices. Tin plates are still in steady demand.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—In sympathy with other markets generally, the demand for American securities has been quiet. The sales for 5-20 bonds has fluctuated with the cable quotations of the premium on gold in New York. Singular enough, although a great part of the transactions in 5-20's are in coupons, the premium is still quoted 1% per cent. below those of 1862. We have recently had a great many inquiries for the smaller denominations of these bonds, principally for 100's, which are readily command at the present time a premium of ½ to 1 per cent., owing to their scarcity on this side. Illinois 6's, as yet, the most popular, but this is simply because they have been longer in the market, and are therefore better known. The fact of the '62's being payable three years earlier than the '81's, and the consequence some weight with many holders, but shrewd investors invariably ask for the bonds at the cheaper price, and previous holders have effected an advantageous exchange when there has been a difference of as much as 2 per cent. in prices.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Terms for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 10, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday was very unsettled. The dispatches received from the East in the early part of the day had a depressing effect on the market, and the afternoon's dispatches appeared more favorable. The Antwerp market was quoted at 82½ francs, being a slight decline from Saturday's quotations. The advantages of the early steamer for this port, there being a good demand for petroleum for home sales, without particular regard to the fluctuations in the foreign markets. Crude oil.—The market was active. The sales we have agree, amounting in the aggregate to 50,000 bbls. Dispatches received during the market dull, with buyers holding off. No quotations were given. In this market, towards the close, prices gave way for all yeardelivery, with no sales reported, and the feeling was unsettled. Refined.—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand for the better grades and assortments. We quote as follows: which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

BUTTER.—Sales were made at 23@25c for choice fresh roll.

EGGS.—Market poorly supplied, and prices ranged from 17@20c ₱ dozen as to quality, with a good demand.

APPLES.—The receipts have been large and of a better quality. We quote prices ranging from $2 25 @2 50 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES.—The receipts have been quite liberal, but previous prices are maintained. We quote at from $1 50@2 50 ₱ bu., according to quality.

PLUMS.—Sales reported of 79 boxes at $1 00 ₱ bush.

GRAPES.—We quote sales of a large number of boxes at 10c ₱ lb.

POTATOES.—Choice Buckeye potatoes are dull of sale at $3@3 50 ₱ bbl. It will be noticed that there has been another advance in some articles.

BEANS.—Prices nominal at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel from store.

OATS.—Sales reported of 500 bushels from depot at 55c, and in small lots from store at 55@56c ₱ bushel delivered.

CORN.—Market firm and held in Elevator at $1 15 ₱ bushel.

RYE.—Purchased freely by distillers at $1 20 ₱ bushel.

WHEAT.—Receipts continue small, but adequate to meet the demand of millers, who are the only purchasers. We quote red winter at $2 05@2 15, with occasional sale of extra at higher figures, and sales of inferior at lower prices.

FLAXSEED.—Sales were made from store at $2 45 ₱ bushel, and sale reported by Heid & Metzger of 22 bushels at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR.—The market to-day was fairly active, more so than for several days past. Prices, however, were unchanged, and we continue to quote choice brands of winter selling readily at $11 25 and spring at $10 50@10 75 ₱ bbl. The receipts are light and hardly adequate to the demand.

COFFEE, MOLASSES AND SUGARS.

NEW YORK.

Brazil coffee has continued in fair demand, and the current receipts of Rio are being readily taken up. The market is firm at the currencies of the early part of the week. The sales are 2842 bags Rio per steamer Columbia, at 16½@16¾c, gold, and 1000 bags Rio per Ariel, at 16½@16¾c, gold, in bond and 18½ do per same, on terms we did not learn. At Baltimore per Clifton, 1021 bags sold Rio, at 16½c, gold, and 500 bags at 16¾c, gold, in bond. For other descriptions here the demand is moderate, and the offerings are large; for Java, regulars, at 23c gold.

Molasses.—The market has a rather quiet but steady market for this article, there being a good steady moderate inquiry for home sales, without particular activity. We note sales of 200 hhds Cuba muscovado at 35½c; 225 hhds and tierces Cuba muscovado at 36@36½c; 225 hhds Cuba boiling clayed at 37½c; 100 hhds Cuba centrifugal at 38½c; 225 hhds do at 39c; 100 hhds do at 39½c; 100 hhds do at 40c; 100 hhds do at 40½c; 100 hhds do at 41c; 100 hhds do at 41½c; 100 hhds do at 42c; 100 hhds do at 42½c; 100 hhds do at 43c; 100 hhds do at 43½c; 100 hhds do at 44c; 100 hhds do at 44½c; 100 hhds do at 45c; 100 hhds do at 45½c; 100 hhds do at 46c; 100 hhds do at 46½c; 100 hhds do at 47c; 100 hhds do at 47½c; 100 hhds do at 48c; 100 hhds do at 48½c; 100 hhds do at 49c; 100 hhds do at 49½c; 100 hhds do at 50c; 100 hhds do at 50½c; 100 hhds do at 51c; 100 hhds do at 51½c; 100 hhds do at 52c; 100 hhds do at 52½c; 100 hhds do at 53c; 100 hhds do at 53½c; 100 hhds do at 54c; 100 hhds do at 54½c; 100 hhds do at 55c; 100 hhds do at 55½c; 100 hhds do at 56c; 100 hhds do at 56½c; 100 hhds do at 57c; 100 hhds do at 57½c; 100 hhds do at 58c; 100 hhds do at 58½c; 100 hhds do at 59c; 100 hhds do at 59½c; 100 hhds do at 60c; 100 hhds do at 60½c; 100 hhds do at 61c; 100 hhds do at 61½c; 100 hhds do at 62c; 100 hhds do at 62½c; 100 hhds do at 63c; 100 hhds do at 63½c; 100 hhds do at 64c; 100 hhds do at 64½c; 100 hhds do at 65c; 100 hhds do at 65½c; 100 hhds do at 66c; 100 hhds do at 66½c; 100 hhds do at 67c; 100 hhds do at 67½c; 100 hhds do at 68c; 100 hhds do at 68½c; 100 hhds do at 69c; 100 hhds do at 69½c; 100 hhds do at 70c; 100 hhds do at 70½c; 100 hhds do at 71c; 100 hhds do at 71½c; 100 hhds do at 72c; 100 hhds do at 72½c; 100 hhds do at 73c; 100 hhds do at 73½c; 100 hhds do at 74c; 100 hhds do at 74½c; 100 hhds do at 75c; 100 hhds do at 75½c; 100 hhds do at 76c; 100 hhds do at 76½c; 100 hhds do at 77c; 100 hhds do at 77½c; 100 hhds do at 78c; 100 hhds do at 78½c; 100 hhds do at 79c; 100 hhds do at 79½c; 100 hhds do at 80c; 100 hhds do at 80½c; 100 hhds do at 81c; 100 hhds do at 81½c; 100 hhds do at 82c; 100 hhds do at 82½c; 100 hhds do at 83c; 100 hhds do at 83½c; 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100 hhds do at 155c; 100 hhds do at 155½c; 100 hhds do at 156c; 100 hhds do at 156½c; 100 hhds do at 157c; 100 hhds do at 157½c; 100 hhds do at 158c; 100 hhds do at 158½c; 100 hhds do at 159c; 100 hhds do at 159½c; 100 hhds do at 160c; 100 hhds do at 160½c; 100 hhds do at 161c; 100 hhds do at 161½c; 100 hhds do at 162c; 100 hhds do at 162½c; 100 hhds do at 163c; 100 hhds do at 163½c; 100 hhds do at 164c; 100 hhds do at 164½c; 100 hhds do at 165c; 100 hhds do at 165½c; 100 hhds do at 166c; 100 hhds do at 166½c; 100 hhds do at 167c; 100 hhds do at 167½c; 100 hhds do at 168c; 100 hhds do at 168½c; 100 hhds do at 169c; 100 hhds do at 169½c; 100 hhds do at 170c; 100 hhds do at 170½c; 100 hhds do at 171c; 100 hhds do at 171½c; 100 hhds do at 172c; 100 hhds do at 172½c; 100 hhds do at 173c; 100 hhds do at 173½c; 100 hhds do at 174c; 100 hhds do at 174½c; 100 hhds do at 175c; 100 hhds do at 175½c; 100 hhds do at 176c; 100 hhds do at 176½c; 100 hhds do at 177c; 100 hhds do at 177½c; 100 hhds do at 178c; 100 hhds do at 178½c; 100 hhds do at 179c; 100 hhds do at 179½c; 100 hhds do at 180c; 100 hhds do at 180½c; 100 hhds do at 181c; 100 hhds do at 181½c; 100 hhds do at 182c; 100 hhds do at 182½c; 100 hhds do at 183c; 100 hhds do at 183½c; 100 hhds do at 184c; 100 hhds do at 184½c; 100 hhds do at 185c; 100 hhds do at 185½c; 100 hhds do at 186c; 100 hhds do at 186½c; 100 hhds do at 187c; 100 hhds do at 187½c; 100 hhds do at 188c; 100 hhds do at 188½c; 100 hhds do at 189c; 100 hhds do at 189½c; 100 hhds do at 190c; 100 hhds do at 190½c; 100 hhds do at 191c; 100 hhds do at 191½c; 100 hhds do at 192c; 100 hhds do at 192½c; 100 hhds do at 193c; 100 hhds do at 193½c; 100 hhds do at 194c; 100 hhds do at 194½c; 100 hhds do at 195c; 100 hhds do at 195½c; 100 hhds do at 196c; 100 hhds do at 196½c; 100 hhds do at 197c; 100 hhds do at 197½c; 100 hhds do at 198c; 100 hhds do at 198½c; 100 hhds do at 199c; 100 hhds do at 199½c; 100 hhds do at 200c; 100 hhds do at 200½c; 100 hhds do at 201c; 100 hhds do at 201½c; 100 hhds do at 202c; 100 hhds do at 202½